THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS

Meteorological Diary for October 1806. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Days Mo.	Ther. 8h M.	Ther. Gr. heat	Baro. Inches 90ths.	WEATHER.
1	43	53	30- 2	clear
2	43	62	30- 1	cloudy in general, ſome light rain
3	59	60	29-14	cloudy in general, ſome light rain
4	53	62	29-16	cloudy, ſome light rain
5	55	63	30- 2	cloudy
6	56	62	30- 4	clear
7	42	62	30- 8	moſtly cloudy
8	53	62	30- 8	cloudy at times
9	52	62	30- 6	cloudy
10	53	63	30- 4	moſtly cloudy
11	52	60	30- 2	cloudy at times
12	17	58	30- 1	clear
13	13	57	30- 0	clear in general
14	45	60	29-13	cloudy, conſiderable rain
15	52	60	29-16	moſtly cloudy, ſome rain
16	52	58	29-16	cloudy, ſome light rain, windy
17	43	53	29-18	clear
18	43	53	29-14	clear
19	47	53	29 14	cloudy at times
20	39	50	29-14	cloudy in general, ſome rain
21	52	60	29- 0	cloudy at times, ſome rain
22	48	60	28-18	cloudy, rain moſt of the day
23	36	43	29-17	clear
24	39	46	30- 3	clear
25	46	52	30- 2	cloudy, ſome rain
26	53	64	30- 1	cloudy in general
27	53	62	30- 1	clear
28	54	59	29-16	moſtly cloudy, ſome rain, windy
29	49	50	30- 3	clear
30	53	58	30- 4	clear
31	52	58	29-18	cloudy

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 43 two-thirds; thoſe of the correſpondent month, in 1805, were 43; and, in 1804, 49 two-thirds.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 1 inch 49-100ths; that of the correſponding month in 1805, was 1 inch 94-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 84-100ths; and in 1803, 0 inches 55-100ths.

Meteorological Table for November, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1806.
Oct.	°	°	°		
27	56	62	50	29,96	fair
28	52	61	49	,85	cloudy
29	47	53	46	30,22	fair
30	45	53	45	,12	fair
31	46	57	50	29,76	fair
Nov. 1	50	59	49	,64	fair
2	51	53	49	,15	ſtormy
3	50	54	48	,10	ſtormy
4	49	50	46	,16	rain
5	47	55	38	,52	fair
6	38	48	36	,78	fair
7	35	48	44	30,20	fair
8	45	55	46	,30	fair
9	45	52	44	,20	fair
10	40	47	46	,09	cloudy
11	46	46	42	,12	fair

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather in Nov. 1806.
	°	°	°	′	
12	41	45	40	30,02	cloudy
13	46	56	47	,12	cloudy
14	49	53	51	,20	cloudy
15	50	53	51	29,82	cloudy
16	41	49	45	,76	fair
17	46	53	51	30,00	cloudy
18	51	55	50	29,80	cloudy
19	47	52	49	,60	fair
20	38	47	40	,42	fair
21	46	48	37	,02	fair
22	34	45	37	,50	fair
23	38	47	46	,65	rain
24	49	55	55	,90	cloudy
25	55	57	53	,71	ſmall rain
26	54	50	47	,38	rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

I AM agreeably intereſted by the letters of your Northern Fauniſt, and particularly ſo by his laſt (page 923). I take leave to acquaint him, that, for twenty years paſt, I have attentively watched the arrival and departure of Swallows. I have invariably remarked, that they depart in greater numbers than they arrive in; and that they appear firſt when the wind is North-eaſt, and fly towards the South-weſt, when they depart; ſeeming to come from a different part of the world to what they retire to, as if they took a circuit round the Globe, during the time of their being abſent from Britain. I ſaw them firſt this year on the 29th of April, and laſt on the 11th of October, viz. in the Northern part of Hampſhire. A New Southern Fauniſt (who, in a very able and correct manner, publiſhes his obſervations in the St. James's Chronicle monthly) remarked, that every kind of *hirundine* was gone from the neighbourhood of Chriſt-church by the 17th of October laſt.

THE OLD SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

SEVERAL years ago, a particular circumſtance induced me to repoſite in your valuable Miſcellany an account of Shakſpeare's CRABTREE*. A ſimilar motive induces me to communicate an obſervation on a celebrated paſſage in OTHELLO, which ſtruck me ſome months ago, in reading a poem of one of his dramatic predeceſſors, George Peele, which Shakſpeare evidently remembered, when he wrote the following well-known lines:

" Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars,
That make ambition virtue! O, farewell!
Farewell the neighing ſteed, and the ſhrill trump,
The ſpirit-ſtirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,
The royal banner," &c.
" And O you mortal engines, whoſe rude throats," &c.

Peele's lines, which were addreſſed to Sir John Norris, Sir Francis Drake, and their followers, on their ſetting out, in 1589, on the Portugal expedition, are as follows:

" Change love for armes; girt to your blades, my boyes;
Your reſts and muſketts take; take helm and targe,
And let god Mars his conſort [concert] make you mirth,—
The *roaring cannon*, and the *brazen trumpe*,
The *angry-ſounding drum*, the *whiſtling fife*,
The ſhrieks of men, the princely *courſers* [vary."

In this, as in various other inſtances, our great dramatic poet converted whatever he touched into gold. The *ſhrieks of men* he judiciouſly omitted, as not ſuiting the purport of Othello's ſpeech.

M. E.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 1067.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

THE circumſtance of that anonymous Satiriſt, the Author of "The Purſuits of Literature," having applied to Dr. Warton the cant term "Democrat," is ſo truly ridiculous, that I ſhould not have dreampt of noticing it, but for the ſtreſs laid upon it by Mr. Wooll.

In ſome remarks on Pope, Dr. Warton, unwilling to confine Virgil's praiſe of liberty to "*one* honeſt line," inſtances what he ſays about the expulſion of Mezentius by the Etrurians: his ideas, occupied by the poets, orators, and hiſtorians of antient Greece and Rome, were unlikely to have ſuggeſted any alluſion to what was paſſing in France; nor was it poſſible for ſo able a critic to have diſcovered any ſimilitude between either the character or the fate of an intrepid ferocious tyrant ſlain in battle, and the execution of Louis XVIth. It ſeems, however, as if

if the Biographer, in his anxious care to avoid provoking any ſimilar cavil, has thrown aſide Dr. Warton's Odes on "Liberty" and "Superſtition," retaining thoſe on "The Nightingale," "Spring," and "A Lady who hates the Country:" encomiums on the Bruiſes and Dr. Samuel Clarke may be leſs palatable to ſome readers than an apotheoſis of Julius Cæſar, Dr. Waterland, or the two Sherlocks; but, as Mr. Wooll propoſes to indulge us with a ſecond volume, I would humbly ſubmit to his conſideration, as a Biographer, whether thoughts on Religion or Politics, expreſſed with energy, are not more intereſting to the Public, and more characteriſtical of Dr. Warton, than either his Deſcriptive or his Amorous effuſions. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

AS the uſual period of CHRISTMAS is approaching, there is juſt time enough before that event, for me to requeſt your giving place in your venerable Repertory to the following enquiry, which may draw from ſome of your Correſpondents an explanatory anſwer.

There ſeems to be an error in the having fixed the 25th of December for the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt. I wiſh to learn how it aroſe, and what end it anſwered.

Eliſabeth, the wife of Zacharias, conceived after his return from the Temple (Luke i. 23, 24): he had been executing the prieſt's office there according to the order of his courſe, the courſe of Abia (Luke i. 5—8). The whole year was divided into 24 lots, or courſes, for the prieſts duty of burning incenſe, ſo that each had a fortnight's duty, as 1 Chron. xxiv. 10, where the eighth courſe is given to Abijah, one of the 24 ſons of Aaron, from whoſe name the word Abia is abbreviated. Now, the Jews began to reckon their year at their month Abib or Niſan (which compriſes part of our March and April), when they ſtill commemorate their deliverance from Pharaoh's bondage: Exod. xiii. 4, and Deut. xvi. 1. "This day (21ſt of March) came ye out in the month Abib." If, therefore, we count from that time, the eighth fortnight will fall to the lot of Abia in June—Thamuz: the end of June, or beginning of July, was therefore the time when Zacharias's duty finiſhed, and he returned home, and then Eliſabeth conceived of the child, afterwards named *John*. The annunciation to Mary was in the ſixth month of Eliſabeth's conception, as Luke i. 26, after this event, December, Chiſleu; ſo that John was ſix months in his mother's womb before Mary conceived, which is clearly declared in v. 36, "thy couſin Eliſabeth hath conceived, and this is the ſixth month with her." Counting ſix months from June, will make December (Chiſleu), the month of Mary's conception only, and not her delivery. Immediately after this, Mary went to Hebron in Judea, in haſte, to the houſe of her couſin (Luke i. 39), whoſe child (ſhe being then quick) leaped in her womb, at the ſalutation of Mary, and the good news which ſhe communicated of her annunciation. Mary continued with her three months, and then returned home (v. 56), which fills up the ſpace of nine months ſince Eliſabeth's conception, who was delivered in March (Abib) of the child afterwards named John (v. 57). That Mary went her full time, and not more, appears from Luke ii. 6, 7. While they were at Bethlehem, to be enrolled, the "days were accompliſhed that ſhe ſhould be delivered, and ſhe brought forth her firſt-born ſon." Reckoning from December (Chiſleu), nine months are completed in September (Tiſri): now the 15th of that month, or ſixth month from March, was the feaſt of Tabernacles (Sucoth), Numb. xxix. 12,—Deut. xvi. 13,—when the Iſraelites dwelt in tents, while they were preparing to paſs over Jordan, to poſſeſs the promiſed land. Joſh. i. 11—and iii. 14, &c.

It was natural that Cyrenius ſhould fix upon this feaſt for his firſt enrollment of the people, becauſe they were obliged by their law to aſſemble at the chief city of their reſpective diſtricts, and the regiſter could therefore be the more eaſily taken. And thus it happened, that Jeſus was born during this feaſt, and in the midſt of ample teſtimony of the faſt, and of his identity, viz. from 15th to 22d of September, and not in December, as it is uſually counted: and thus the Type of his Birth, when he took the Tabernacle of his Fleſh, was correctly prefigured by the Iſraelites dwelling in Tabernacles previous to their poſſeſſion of Canaan; beſides that Tiſri is the month of ſtrength, in which the Rabbins conclude

clude he should be born. By this statement, John is made clearly to be six months older than Jesus, according to Luke i. xxvi. 36—39. A similar statement may be found in the Phœnix, vol. I. 1707, 8vo. A. H.

EPITAPHS *in* LINGFIELD *Church, Surrey.*

"HERE lieth interred the body of that truly noble and religious Lady Mary Howard, late wife of Thomas Lord Howard, Baron Howard of Effingham, by whom she had issue two daughters, Ann and Mary. She was the only child of Rushia Wentworth Esqr, of Cleave, in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. Her piety towards God, and charity to the poor; her sincere affection in her conjugal state; her tender love and parental care in the education of her children; her goodness and kindness to her domesticks; her pleasing generosity, courteous and affable behaviour, in being generously just to all; were very conspicuous to every one that truly knew her: and as she was happily endowed with all the virtues that adorn the great and good, so they never forsook her, till, with humility, under the stroke of a cruel distemper, she patiently resigned her life the 29th of May, Anno Domini 1718."

On a slab, in the same church:

"Underneath lie the remains of Sir James Burrows, of Starborough castle*, of this parish, Knight, many years Fellow, and above 30 years Vice President, and twice occasional President, of the Royal Society; also Fellow, and once Vice President of the Antiquarian Society of London, and Honorary Member of the Societé des Antiquités à Cassel; Master of the Crown Office, and Senior Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. Few, or none, perhaps, have passed through life better contented with their lot, or have enjoyed it with more satisfaction and thankfulness; the convivial character was what he chiefly affected, as it was his constant wish to be easy and cheerful himself, and to see others in a like disposition. Born the 2d of November, 1701, O. S.; died the 5th of November, 1782, N. S."

* Starborough castle now belongs to Sir Thomas Turton.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, March* 23.

AS you deemed my account of Gardeners' Calendars worthy a place in your vol. LXXIV. p. 1105, I flatter myself that a similar account of the productions of the principal writers on Horticulture and Botany, during the same period, is a proper sequel to it; but it is necessary to go still farther back, and begin soon after the introduction of Printing into England. I have, therefore, commenced with Hugh Price, in 1480; and have now sent as far as 1750, proposing to continue it to the end of the century, a period of 290 years. RICHARD WESTON.

A Review of the principal Authors on Horticulture and Botany, from 1480 *to* 1750; *describing the merits and defects of several of them.*

AS the study and practice of Horticulture and Botany is constantly increasing in these United Kingdoms, so justly celebrated for the modern improvements daily introduced; an account of the various authors who have written on those subjects cannot but be acceptable to many, who are curious in such researches; and to shew the progressive improvements, they are arranged in chronological order.

Although the Art of Printing was introduced into England about 1444, no books appeared in England on the cultivation of Vegetables and Fruit till 1480; nor on Botany before 1516.

1480. *Bryce (Hugh).* "The Mirror of the Worlde." This book is a translation from the French; was printed by Caxton, the first printer in England, at the expence of Hugh Bryce, an alderman of London; contains one hundred leaves; and amongst other subjects enumerates the following: Of the regyons of Ynd, and of things founden there.—Of the trees that ben in Ynd, and of their fruyt.—Of the diversytes that ben in Europe and Affryce.

1516. *Treveris (Peter).* "The Grete Herbal;" another edition in 1527, a 3d in 1539, and 4th in 1561.

1521. *Arnolde* (——). "The Customes of London; or Arnolde's Chronicle," fol. In one of the chapters is the following article, and appears to be the first book on those subjects, and Mascall and Hyll the next. "The craste of graffyng and plantynge, and alterynge of frutys, as well in colours, as in taste."

1542.

1542. *Macer* (———). "Herbal," tranſlated out of Latyne.

1551. *Turner*, M. D. (*William*). "A New Herbal; wherein are contained the names of herbes in Greeke, Latin, Engliſh, Dutch, and Frenche, in folio, with cuts from Fuſchius;" ſecond part, 1562; ſecond edition, 1568; black letter.

1572. *Maſcall* (*Leonard*). "New Art of Planting and Graffing," 4to, and 12mo; another edition, 1652, 4to.

1574. *Hyll* (*Thomas*). "Art of Gardening," black letter, 4to; ſecond edition .... third, 1586.

1578. *Dodoens* (———). "Niewe Herbal; or Hiſtory of Plants;" ſecond edition, 1619.

1597. *Gerrard* (*John*). "Herbal," with cuts, folio; ſecond edition, 1633.

1597. *Lauſon* (*William*). "A New Orchard and Garden," 4to; ſecond edition, 1623.

1600. *Platt* (*Sir Hugh*). "Paradiſe of Flora," 4to. Sir Hugh held a correſpondence with all lovers of agriculture and gardening throughout England; and the publick are much obliged to him for introducing ſo many new ſorts of manure, which are deſcribed in his "Dyvers Soyles for manuring Paſture and Arable Lands," 4to; ſecond edition in 1658, title changed to "The Garden of Eden."

1601. *Holland*, M. D. (*Philemon*). "Pliny's Natural Hiſtory," folio, tranſlated into Engliſh.

The great improvements in Horticulture and Botany, ſince Pliny wrote, fully contradict the many ridiculous and abſurd deſcriptions of plants recorded by him. The book, therefore, can only be read out of curioſity, by way of ſhewing the ideas of the antients.

1629. *Parkinſon* (*John*). "Paradiſi in Sole: Paradiſus Terreſtris, or, a Garden of Pleaſant Flowers," folio, ſecond edition, 1656.

This book is entertaining, in ſhewing the taſte of gardening at that period, and the flowers then cultivated.

1633. *Johnſon* (*Thomas*). "Gerard's Herbal, greatly enlarged and improved," with wooden cuts, folio.

At this day the book is held in high eſteem, particularly by thoſe who are fond of ſearching into the medicinal virtues of plants. Its uſual price is three guineas, being very ſcarce; the other two.

1634. *Johnſon* (*Thomas*). "Mercurius Botanicus," 12mo, deſcribing a journey from London, by Reading, Bath, Briſtol, Glouceſter, Iſle of Wight, Southampton, Chicheſter, Petworth, Guilford, and London, deſcribing above 700 plants, and a ſecond journey into Wales, in 1639, 200 more.

1640. *Parkinſon* (*John*). "Theatrum Botanicum; or, Theatre of Plants," folio.

1652. *Grew* (*Nehemiah*). "The Anatomy of Plants," ſecond edition, 1682, on 85 copper plates, folio.

The tranſlation of this book into Latin, French, and Italian, in a few years after its publication, is a proof of its merit.

1656. *Tradeſcant* (*John*). "Hortus Tradeſcantianus." An enumeration of his plants, ſhrubs, and trees, in garden at South Lambeth. Alſo, "Muſæum Tradeſcantianum; or, a Collection of Rarities preſerved there."

This catalogue exhibits the ſtate of gardening at that period; and, on account of two heads of him and his father by Hollar, the book has been ſold, though only 202 pages in ſmall 12mo, for three or four guineas.

The collection of his curioſities was left to Elias Aſhmole, eſq. and is ſtill preſerved in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford.

1658. *Stephens* and *Brown*. "Catalogus Horti Botanici, Oxonienſis," 8vo.

1658. *Evelyn*, eſq. (*John*). "The French Gardener, inſtructing how to cultivate all ſorts of Fruit-trees and Herbs, folio; a third edition in 1679, with cuts, tranſlated from the French of La Quintinie.

1660. *Raius* (*Joannes*). "Catalogus Plantarum, in aréâ Cantabrigiæ," 8vo.

——— "Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam naſcentium." 8vo.

——— "Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ." 8vo, 1670.

1664. *Evelyn*, eſq. F. R. S. (*John*). "Sylva; or, a Diſcourſe on Foreſt-trees, and Pomona," folio; ſecond edition, 1664; third, 1679; fourth, 1705; fifth (after his death, in 1706), in 1726; each edition conſiderably augmented.

1664. ——— "Kalendarium Horteuſe; or, Gardener's Almanack, directing what he is to do monthly throughout the year," 8vo, and what fruits and flowers are in prime.

This is the firſt Gardener's Calendar which was printed, and on account of

its extraordinary merit, by the year 1706, went through ten editions; nor has any other nation written a book upon a similar plan, having made particular enquiry after them. For more particulars refer to the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1804.

From the labours of two such eminent scholars as Evelyn and Ray, Horticulture and Botany appear to have been much improved.

1665. *Rea* (*John*). "Flora, or compleat System of Gardening," with cuts, folio.

—— "Flora, Ceres, and Pomona," folio, 1676.

1670. *Bacon* (*Lord*). "Sylva Sylvarum; or, a thousand curious Remarks in Natural History."

1672. *Morison* (*Robertus*) "Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio, nova," folio.

—— "Plantarum Historia Universalis," 1680.

—— "Pars tertia, folio, 1699. Post auctoris mortem expleta et absoluta Jacobo Bobarto."

Works of great merit; but, being in Latin and so voluminous, read by few.

1673. *Evelyn*, jun. "Of Gardens," 8vo. translated from the Latin of Renatus Rapin, and by Gardiner, 1706.

1686. *Raius* (*Joannes*). "Historia Plantarum," fol.; tomus secundus 1687, tertius 1704, tres conjunctim 1716.

1691. *Plucknetius* (*Leonardus*) "Phytographia," 4to.

—— "Almagestum Botanicum," 1696.

—— "Almatheum Botanicum," 1705.

—— "Opera Botanica," 4 tomi 4to.

1692. *Petiverius* (*Jacobus*). "Musei Petiveriani Centuriæ decem. Cent. 9 et 10, 1703, 8vo.

—— "Herbarium Britannicum," fol. 1702.

1693. *Evelyn*, Esq. F. R. S. (*John*). "Treatise of Orange-trees, from the French of Quintynie," folio, with cuts.

1696. *Raius* (*Joannes*). "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum;" the last edition in 1724 by Dillenius.

Having had some little contest with Rivinus and Tournefort, concerning his method of arranging plants, caused him to renew and amend his own method, and to draw it up in a completer form than he had used in his of 1682, or in his "History of Plants."

1696. *Sloanes*, M. D. (*Hans*). "Catalogus Plantarum quæ in insulâ Jamaicâ sponte proveniunt, vel vulgò coluntur," 8vo.

—— "Voyage to Jamaica, with the Natural History of the Trees, Herbs," &c. two vols. folio; 1st, 1707; 2d. 1725.

1699. *London* and *Wise*. "Compleat Gardener," cuts, 8vo.

—— "The Retired Gardener," two vols. 8vo.—Mr. Wise was Gardener at Kensington Palace.

1702. *Gilbert* (*Samuel*). "The Florist's Vade-mecum," third edition, 12mo. In this small book is a particular description of the Roses cultivated in the English gardens at that period, very accurately described.

1712. *James* (——). "Theory and Practice of fine Gardens," with cuts, 4to. translated from Le Brun; exhibiting the State of Gardening at that period in France.

1716. *Bradley* (*Richard*) Professor of Botany *, and F. R. S. Although the country had a great loss by the death of Evelyn, yet he was succeeded in 20 years after by another of equal abilities, and indefatigable in endeavouring to improve the art of gardening, as Bradley's numerous works will testify, consisting of 2 volumes folio, 4 quarto, and nearly twenty in octavo; on Gardening, Botany, and Agriculture; but, his works being frequently reprinted from time to time with additions, it is difficult to distinguish them properly, as there never was one complete edition of them all. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 29.

THE author of the account of Hampton Poyle (p. 809) will please to accept these notes.

P. 809. Waverle in the county of *Southton*, read, Surrey.

P. 810. Thomas De la Puille had lands in Surrey in 39 Hen. III. 1255, of the grant of Richard Testard. In 7 Edward I. 1279, they were held by Walter de la Puille, mentioned by your correspondent, and who was probably son of Thomas. Is it not more probable that the wardship of Alice was granted to Walter's father, than to himself? It was very common for a father to obtain a wardship, in order to marry the party to his son, or daughter, as the case might be, but not very usual with a view to his own marriage.

* Q. When was this Professorship founded, and who was first Professor?

In

In fact, Walter died 27 Edward I. 1299, leaving John his ſon and heir, 25 years of age, who was, therefore, born in 1274. This would agree with her age; but how could her ſon by Walter offer to ſerve the king in his wars in 1277, as mentioned in the note?

Henry, grandſon of Walter, died in foreign parts about 33 Edw. III. 1359, Thomas his ſon being then 19 years old*. Of Thomas we know no more, than that he was knighted, and that his brother John ſucceeded him in his Surrey eſtate, of which he was in poſſeſſion 4 Henry IV. 1403. In 6 Hen. IV. he was in arrear to the king for his eſtate there; and Reginald Barantyne and Catherine his wife, tenants of his manor of Hampton Poyle, com. Oxford, were diſtrained for the ſame†.

10 Henry V. 1423, he conveyed his Surrey eſtate, in reverſion after his deceaſe, to Walter Gainsford, and others. After his deceaſe John Gainsford held it, died in 1450, was ſucceeded 1460 by a ſon John; and he in 1474 by his ſon John. The Gainsfords were related to Poyle‡. This eſtate is now veſted in truſtees for charitable purpoſes for the town of Guildford. A hill on the South ſide of the town, commonly called Puley-hill, derives its name from this family. A manſion-houſe between Guildford and Farnham, belonging to Mr. Woodroffe, retains the name of *Poyle*, having been the ſeat of that family.

If your Correſpondent will add the year of our Lord to the year of the King, it will aſſiſt himſelf as well as his readers. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

WHILE walking in the garden, a few evenings ago, I obſerved a pale white ſpark of fire hovering about the tops of the plants, particularly the *evening primroſe*, and darting from plant to plant. It had ſome reſemblance to what the country-people call *Will-with-the-wiſp*, or *Jack-a-lantern*, which is ſo common in marſhy grounds in ſome parts of England. But it differed in this reſpect; the *Will-with-a-wiſp* uſually ſeems to run along on the ground; whereas this that I ſpeak of flew from plant to plant, and never came near to the ground. On the evening on which I obſerved it, the ſky was clear, the ſtars ſhone very bright, and there was a ſtrong dew on the ground. I ſaw ſeveral meteors, or falling ſtars, as they are vulgarly called, the ſame evening; and I think it highly probable the above phænomenon may be attributed to electricity. I have talked with ſeveral other people about it, and thoſe who have ſeen it, ſeem equally at a loſs exactly how to account for it. I ſhould, therefore, like to know whether any other of your Correſpondents have obſerved it this year, and to what they think it may be attributed.

While I am on this ſubject, give me leave to aſk one queſtion of ſome of your intelligent Readers; viz. whether the luminous ſtate of the ſea on the Norfolk and Suffolk coaſts (which has lately engaged the attention of many Meteorologiſts) may not be attributed to particles of putrid fiſh, floating on the water, which one knows is capable of producing a phoſphorous light?

Yours, &c. S. R.

* Eſc. 34 Edw. III. n. 71.

† Rot Commun.

‡ Harl. MS. 293, folio 966.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

THE following copy of a letter from a Magdalen will prove acceptable to your readers of ſenſibility.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

"I am treated, all unworthy as I am, more with the indulgence of a ſiſter, than a ſervant. Heaven, how unaccountable are thy ways! How many virtuous young women have I beheld ſtruggling with Poverty, unable to gain a livelihood; while I who have greatly tranſgreſſed, poſſeſs wealth, friends, and a ſufficiency to ſupply all my wants. O! thou merciful Creator! receive the manifold thanks of thy unworthy ſervant! and ſtrengthen her to perſevere in thoſe paths thy goodneſs has led her to!

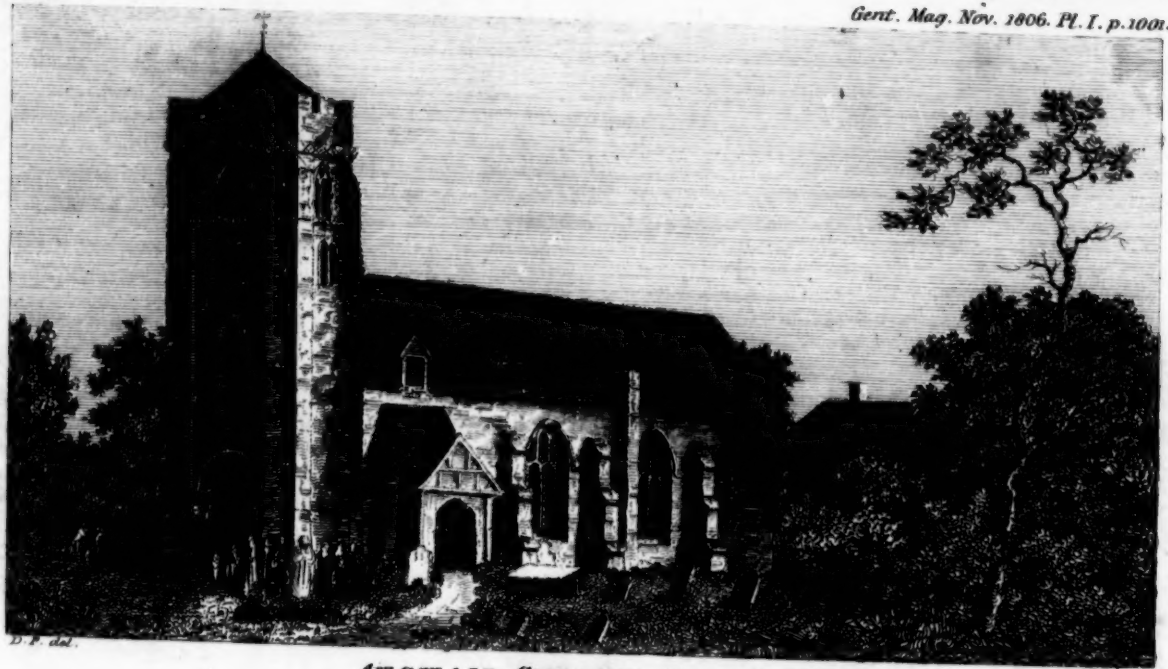
"I intreat your pardon, Madam, for the incroachment on your time, and have only to beg you to preſent my humbleſt grateful remembrance to my honoured Mr. ——, Mrs. ——, and Mrs. ——. Tell my ſiſters I hope they will

"From my example comfort take,
And charm their griefs to reſt."

With prayers for the happineſs of every one who aſſiſts, and inhabits the Magdalen, I remain, &c.

P. S. Pleaſe to give my humble duty to all the benevolent gentlemen; likewiſe to Mr. ——, Mr. ——, and Mrs. ——. Return them all ſincere thanks for their kindneſs and attention to me, hoping to be in the liſt with thoſe who deſerve notice. May the bleſſing of God ever attend this charity, and all who belong to it, is the wiſh of a grateful and ſincere Penitent."

Mr.



D. P. del.

ATCHAM CHURCH, SALOP. S.E.

J. P. W. fc

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, April* 28.

INCLOSED you will receive a drawing of Atcham church, in the county of Salop, *(Plate I.)* which I made from a ſketch taken in one of my rambles in ſearch of church notes, ſcraps of antiquity, &c. This church is ſituated in the hundred of Bradford South, and deanery of Salop, about four miles from Shrewſbury on the London road. The ſituation is remarkably picturesque; the river Severn gently gliding by the Weſtern ſide of the church-yard, and the varied foliage of the trees, planted near the church, produce the moſt charming effect. The Weſt door-way has the appearance of Saxon architecture, but the upper part of the tower and body of the church are of much later date. The interior is plain, and contains little more than the common order of pariſh churches. The following inſcriptions, copied at the time, may amuſe ſome of your readers.

On a braſs plate. (In capitals.)

"Heare was bvried ye bodys of Thomas Calcot, of Betton, and Margery, who lived man and wife allmoſt 54 years. He ended this life ye 29th of March, in ye yeare 1677, in the 80th yeare of his age. She ended her life ye 26th of February, 1683, ye 88th yeare of her age. They left iſſue, William, John, and Richard."

On a blue ſtone within the Communion rails:

"Here lieth the Body of
the late Rev. SAMUEL JONES,
Vicar of this Church,
who departed this life
Novemb^r^ the 9th, 1725,
aged 66."

Arms: a lion rampant, with a creſcent for difference; impaling ſeven maſcles, 3, 3, and 1. Creſt: a ſun in its glory.

On a marble tablet againſt the North wall:

"JOHANNES WARING, A. M.
Obiit 11 Oct. A. D. 1794.
Ætatis ſuæ 78."

On a neat monument againſt the South wall:

"Sacred to the memory of
SAMUEL FOWLER, M. A.
who was forty-ſix years
the Miniſter,
univerſally eſteemed and beloved,
of this Pariſh.
Exemplary
in all the duties of his function,
and amiable
in every relation
of civil and domeſtic life.
He died Jan. 3^d^, 1772,
aged 71 years.
Alſo of Mrs. ANN FOWLER, relict of the above Rev. Sam. Fowler, who departed this life 26 Dec. 1788,
aged 78 years."

Arms: Azure, on a chevron Argent, between three lions paſſant-gardant Or, three croſs molines Sable; impaling, Ermine, three annulets interlaced Gules.

In a frame againſt the Weſt wall:

On the top is the figure of Death; below is a Corpſe in a Coffin, &c. as emblems of Mortality, under which are the following lines:

An EPITAPH, or EPICEDIUM, *penn'd as a cautionary Farewell to a ſinful World.*

By TH. LYSTER.

"SOHO, Paſſenger! ſtay; turn thine eye,
And ſee how here theſe bones do lie;
Much toile and trouble, envie and ſtrife,
Doth ſtill diſturb thy mortal life;
But in this grot is now the bed
Where I at reſt have laid my head.
As 'tis appointed, thus thou muſt
Be re-acquainted with the duſt.
Truſt not the World before thou try it,
For moſt men are deluded by it:
Much like unto a Syren's ſong
Which tempts to ſteere ye courſe that's wrong;
It's vain delights, if that thou minde them,
At laſt thou ſhalt deceitful finde them.
Theſe ſeeming joyes which thou art craving
Are painted toyes, not worth thy having,
All fill'd with ſnares, with netts, and ginns,
For to entangle thee with ſins.
Therefore no more be ſeen to wooe it,
But quit thy love and liking to it;
For, if the longeſt life of man
Is but in length much like a ſpan,
Then he that ſtands moſt ſurely ſhall,
God knows how quickly, have a fall.
Then pauſe awhile! and learn of me
That in my caſe thou ſoon ſhalt be.
And now prepare thyſelfe for Heaven,
Before Death's fatal ſtroke is given.
It is not Bones beneath a ſtone
That can doe good when life is gone;
The greateſt good thou here canſt have
Is a remembrance of thy Grave,
And brittle ſtate; which underſtood,
And ponder'd well, may doe thee good.
But God's good word all truth doth tell,
And if in Peace thou think'ſt to dwell,
Beg Grace and doo it,
And Farewell."

On

On a table are the following memoranda of burials in this Church.

1619. March 4. Thomas Burton, of Longner, Esq. (eldeſt ſon of Edward Burton*, Esq, buried in the garden at Longner), aged 77.

1622. October 4. Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Newton, of Heighley, in this county, Esq. wife of Edward Burton, of Longner, Esq.

1629. June 16. John, third ſon of Thomas Burton, of Longner, Esq. and Catharine (Beiſt), his wife.

1671. November 11. Catherine, daughter of Jacob Walton, of Doveridge, in the county of Derby, Esq. wife of Francis Burton, of Longner, Esq.

1680. May 11. Francis Burton, of Longner, Esq.

1691. July 13. Penelope, an infant daughter of Judge Thomas Burton, of Longner, and Elizabeth (Berkeley) his wife.

1692. February 14. Edward, third ſon of the laſt-mentioned Thomas and Elizabeth Burton, of Longner, aged ſix years.

1693. December 8. Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Berkeley, of Spetchley and Ravenſhill in the county of Worceſter, esq. wife of Judge Thomas Burton, of Longner.

1695. April 27. Thomas Burton, of Longner, one of his Majeſty's judges for North Wales.

1725. February 21. Robert Burton, of Longner, esq. aged 48.

1733. November 17. Elizabeth Burton, ſecond daughter of judge Thomas Burton of Longner, wife of Joſeph Jones of Chilton, esq. aged 58.

1739. May 10. Mary, fourth daughter of the laſt-mentioned Thomas and Elizabeth Burton of Longner, aged 59.

1758. June 25. Ann ſecond daughter of Robert Burton of Longner, and Anne (Hill) his wife.

1761. March 13. Thomas Lingen Burton, eldeſt ſon of the laſt-mentioned Robert and Anne Burton of Longner, aged 8.

October 16. Elizabeth, third daughter of the laſt-mentioned Robert and Anne Burton of Longner, aged 2.

1771. May 6. Anne, daughter of Thomas Hill of Tern, esq. wife of Robert Burton of Longner, esq.

1772. February 11. John, fifth ſon of Robert Burton and Anne his wife, an infant.

1775. Auguſt 1. Mary, fourth daughter of Robert and Anne Burton of Longner, aged 15.

1803. June 24. Robert Burton of Longner, esq. aged 78.

A view of the old houſe at Longner, taken down laſt year, the tomb which covers the remains of Mr. Burton, who died A. D. 1558, and was buried in his garden, as mentioned before, with a copy of the epitaph round the verge of the tomb, and the particulars of that ſingular event, would be worth preſerving in your Magazine. A. H.

* For an account of this gentleman, and the troubleſome times in which he lived, ſee Fox's Acts and Monuments.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

THE publication in your laſt number, p. 903, concerning the Meeting in Soho-ſquare, invites, by Reſolution ſeventh, any contribution from the community at large, to the deſired improvement of the Medical profeſſion.

My ſentiments have been ſtated already p. 302; and, as my words were not put forcibly enough to make impreſſion at a firſt reading, we had a reprint of them p. 508, at the will and pleaſure of *Medicus*. This was not the faireſt way of treating your other readers, Mr. Urban; they, with your humble ſervant, are naturally deſirous of new matter. See alſo pp. 607 and 715.

How ſatisfactorily *Medicus* has anſwered, is for the Profeſſion in general to decide. One thing is abundantly clear to me, that an intimate acquaintance with the various articles of an Apothecary's ſhop made no part of his education; and, unfortunately for Phyſicians, without ſuch acquaintance they do but ſcramble up, creating laughter behind a counter, in much the ſame way as the want of ſufficient ſcholaſtic leſſons early in life has exhibited plentiful amuſement from letter-writers of that ſtamp; with one material diſtinction however: theſe laſt agitate certain muſcles with increaſing ſenſation of pleaſure, and divert other people by repetition; whilſt the former miſerably diſappoint the languiſhing ſufferer, abuſe his confidence, miſplaced and largely paid for; and, worſe than all, expend all thoſe precious hours in the beginning of ſickneſs to no good, which, under better management, would have nipped the diſeaſe in its bud.

The very right honourable Baronet, in whoſe hoſpitable manſion this Soho-meeting was held, experienced Medical Preſervation from a very perilous ſtate, by the party having benefited by ſuch an early education as ſeems ſo little adverted to by the Meeting, notwithſtanding that *thundering admoni-*

tion

tion in p. 72 (miscellaneous) of the Medical and Chirurgical Review, vol. XIII.

A rooted knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, the habit early in life of bedside apparatus, manual activity (Surgery is not meant) to help and direct, are of most essential moment; and any man thus initiated will be careful to the end of his days, that prescriptions of his writing shall neither be frustrated by preparation with bad articles, or sophisticated at a simulating Druggist's shop.

"They that have ears let them hear —."

There seems a difficulty in Correspondents about Quack Medicines, their sale, &c. Would not this be removed by confining the sale of all such to Apothecaries? Do not imagine Apothecaries would not sell them. The profit of the retail is large; and Quack Medicines, like Lady Bountiful's and other mistaken doctors, only make the real and informed practitioners more work.

After all, I fear, the finish will be, "*Parturiunt Montes*," &c.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Golden-square, Nov.* 3.

I AM an unlettered man, but read constantly your Magazine; and in it I find constant complaints about the progress of Methodism, and "Evangelical Preaching." I detest hypocrisy, and I am disgusted with the cant and nonsense of Evangelical Preachers. I am as little satisfied with the general conduct of some regular Churchmen, to which, in a great measure, is to be ascribed the prevalence of sectaries of all descriptions. It is not by doctrines merely that the sectaries gain their advantages; it is not by novelty and vulgar bawling only that the vulgar are captivated. The want of *something* in the regular Clergy is the great evil; and that something is a difference of *external behaviour* to their parishioners. A little more suavity, a little more apostolic meekness, a little more Christian charity, a little more attention to the spiritual welfare of their flock, would do infinitely more good than all the writing and all the preaching of these men, against sects and sectaries.

What is the conduct of nine Clergymen out of ten? Why, in general, they are esteemed to be a decent good sort of respectable men; and, for their own sake, they *must* be so. But what appears to be the main object of their lives? To get power and money. Is the Parish Priest the friend of the poor out of the pulpit *? Dares a poor man approach his door, to consult him on the state of his mind, to ask his advice, to receive spiritual instruction or consolation? Not he indeed! The very idea of going to the Rector implies appearing before a great man. And were he to go, unless to carry money, or money's worth, how would the Rector receive him? As Christ did Nicodemus? Not he indeed. All the poor man would get, nine times out of ten, would be a rebuff, and a conviction of the pride of the Priest; and that in the Church he must not look for a faithful friend, an apostolic guide, or a truly-charitable, humane, and attentive Divine!

What Rector troubles himself about cases of conscience, or cases of distress, or any cases that produce nothing to *himself*; for it is too true, that the body of the English Clergy regard nothing so much as *self-interest*: it is no unfair or uncharitable imputation to say, that there is not in the whole world an order of men, taken for all in all, so directly avaricious as the Clergy. They are viciously so to the highest degree. To be sure it appears worse in them than in others, because their attention ought to be directed to other things. This, however, is the *disgusting point* in which the Clergy are viewed; and they carry their selfishness to such extremes, that the generality of people will not be persuaded the Clergy *believe* the doctrines they preach, because their practice contradicts it, and because their preaching in general is cold, inanimate, and uninteresting to *Christians*.

What is the consequence? The middling and lower classes go to hear men *like themselves*, who will not only preach *evangelically*, but will familiarise themselves, comfort and console them in sickness and misfortune; while the great man at the Parsonage is not to be approached but with cap in hand; and, finding the largest part of his parishioners flocking to hear an ignorant Methodist, instead of regaining them by *altering his own conduct*, sits down to write fulminating sermons against Methodists and Methodism: thus engendering strife instead of healing it; and banishing heavenly cha-

* Yes; almost universally. EDIT.

rity,

rity, to make room for that infernal malevolence which is the offspring of pride on one ſide, and ignorance and obſtinacy on the other.

I could mention a town where, in three churches, three regular Clergymen are regularly attended by the Methodiſts themſelves, who are very numerous; and yet theſe Clergymen are *gentlemen* in the proper ſenſe of the word; and, without a *tincture of Methodiſm*, have in that town diſarmed Methodiſm itſelf of almoſt all its miſchief, by *wiſely modifying their own conduct*, inſtead of railing at the conduct of others: by being acceſſible to all, "bearing all things, and hoping all things." I would willingly ſay to all their brethren, "Go, and do likewiſe!"

THEODOSIUS.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° CII.

(Continued from p. 926.)

NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS.

IT is now that there is raiſing before the general eye, even in the boſom of the land, indeed where all may ſee and form opinions, one of thoſe new Architectural creations, one of thoſe faſhionable modes of building, which we have been told, for three or four years, are carrying on in different counties, under the denomination of "Gothic" Architecture. The pile I mean to ſpeak of is in no leſs a ſituation than Old Palace-yard, Weſtminſter. I do not, however, intend at this time to enter on the merits or demerits of the ſeveral parts. That diſquiſition will come more in point when it is in my power to take a general ſurvey of the whole *mound*, incloſing the remnants of the antient Palace, and of thoſe particular decorations belonging thereto, both external and internal, that have been actually transformed or done away. By the rapid progreſs made in this ſcene of alteration and addition, this profeſſional revolution; the time is drawing near, when all theſe mighty things will be thrown open to fair and impartial diſcuſſion; and it will be then determined, whether the wreath of praiſe ſhall fall on the head of ſheer invention, mock reſtoration, or falſe or true taſte and judgment.

It is rather a matter of ſurpriſe, that as the Weſtminſter Palace evinced the Architectural ſtyles (and in the pureſt kind) of the days of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry VII. a choice ſhould have been made in this "*work in hand*," of the very refuſe of our antient art (if I may on this occaſion be allowed the expreſſion), the expiring, deformed, and ghaſtly ſtate (I ſpeak by compariſon of what once was ſo glorious on this Royal ſpot) at the cloſe of the innovating reign of our Eighth Harry.

It certainly becomes our duty to laud that authority which has leveled the hovels ſurrounding the auguſt fabricks, the Palace and the Abbey Church; yet, perhaps, on this occaſion, our ſatisfaction may be but momentary. A glorious viſion is open to the world; and before admiration has traced every faſcinating particular, the daſh of *reſtoration* and *improvement* in the ſemblance of *compo-cement*, will hide from our aſtoniſhed ſight every charm for ever!

If each recovered elevation was to be left undefiled, as brought out to day, all would be well. Hence on each occaſion (if ever the *real* ſtudy of our antient works was ſeriouſly begun) the pupils devoted to the ſcience might reſort to this or that ſpecimen for information and improvement. But I fear, nay I tremble, at all this fallacious *ſweep*. If gaining the entire North line of the mighty object is found to be delicious ſpeculation, what awaits the deſtiny of the entire South line of the ſame extraordinary ſubject? On the North line no ſacrifice of precious relicks are made. On the South line every thing is ineſtimable: muſt theſe fall (like common and deſpicable matter) to bring about the deſired end of inſulating the ſacred head? Chapter-houſe, Cloiſters, Abbot's-lodgings, Refectory, Offices, Chapels, particles of Edward the Confeſſor's church, all, all blown to atoms! Behold already the deſolate and melancholy ſpot; rather ſay, the fate attending the rage for leveling holy walls. Conſider then the South-weſt ſide of Dean's-yard, where once ſtood the Dormitory, the Infirmary, &c.; portions of the vaſt religious arrangements of St. Peter's. Call to mind the ſad end of the pullers-down, and the miſerable deſtiny that has from firſt to laſt attended the modern erections which thoſe infatuated men ſet up on the ſite of what they had ſo wantonly deſtroyed!

Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid about *compo-cementing* the exterior

terior of Henry's Chapel, not alone by my humble remonſtrances, but from various other friends adverſe to this deceptive ſubterfuge; notwithſtanding all the *warnings* given from the firſt promulgating of the act to overlay and cover; notwithſtanding the untimely harbinger of the firſt trial of this profeſſional frolic*; nothing, it ſeems, can turn the tide of diſfigurement ſo long brooded over, and ſo long determined on. Attend then, and hear.

This cement influenza has at length affixed its maſk on the Eaſt front of the Chapels; by way of example, in part of the architrave of the Eaſt window, and the tracery and entablature over it.

Before the *compo*-malady ſpreads any farther on this watched treaſure, it may be as well to adviſe thoſe who are thus preparing the envenomed veil, that is to hide for ever what we thus adore, to enquire after this manner.

How has the *compo*-experiment turned out on the exterior of the great centre tower of Durham Cathedral? Is the job gone through with, or have the projectors of this undertaking left off in deſpair, as finding it wholly impoſſible to proceed? That is, is it ſo?

How came the *compo*-experiment to be ſcouted from the Weſt front of York Minſter, which was to have been thus *reſtored*, and which is now actually carrying into effect with good and durable *real* ſtone-work?

How turns out that *compo*-experiment which was in ſober truth permitted to *make good*, as it is termed, the havocked parts of the ſuperb choir-ſcreen of the above Minſter?

If this *compo* has already ſhewed its uncertain particles, and within doors, where it is preſumed the *heats* and *colds* cannot *act* ſo *forcibly* as without doors; what bleſſed effects may we not expect to witneſs in a very ſhort time on every ſide?

That our ſublime Cathedrals ſhould become the ſport of this paltry overlaying ſyſtem, is a cruel and painful conſideration; and the propenſity for ſuch undertakings can only be accounted for by the ſuppoſition, that there is a fixed plan on foot to make one univerſal change in, and to obliterate every decoration on, our antient Religious buildings; and to be brought about under the ſhew of high regard and veneration. Their fellow-labourers in the ſame *good cauſe*, who have been at it for theſe two centuries, went another way to work, without any diſguiſe at all, and boldly dilapidated wherever their fancy directed; crying, "We abhor theſe Popiſh piles, the prototypes of '*dark ages*:' thus then we deface, thus we deſtroy!"

Quitting theſe revered, theſe ſuffering National glories, dear and full of every intereſt to each true Engliſh heart; ſpeak we of the new-raiſed fabricks of the day, of no eſtimation at all, of no permanency, paſſing before us as ſome idle dream, dragging attention for an hour or two, and then we awake, and hug ourſelves to find it was—but a dream!

We are given to underſtand that walls preparatory to receiving this ſame faſhionable congeſtion, this uſurper of Maſonry's juſt rights, are *ſometimes* run up in the moſt ſlovenly manner poſſible, with ſecond-hand bricks and the worſt kind of mortar; and while in this rickety and green ſtate, *dab* comes this *compo*. In ſhort, as the Bricklayers elevate themſelves, the *Compoiſts* follow, hand to fiſt, trowel to trowel, rubbiſh to rubbiſh. And thus the work is perfected; ſmeared over at the ſame time with the Houſe-painter's bruſh, by way of *penciling* mock maſonry joints, and mock tints of perforated ſtone-work. Judicious triumvirate of modern art!

It is well known, the firſt degree of brick buildings are apt to ſwag out, the foundations are apt to ſink, &c. whereby much raking is ſuſtained in the horizontal and perpendicular lines. With this inconvenience in the beſt of brick-work, and this ſomething more than inconvenience in the very worſt of brick-work, how will this *everlaſting* mixture, with all its *tenacious* qualities, withſtand the twiſt of that frame which is its ſupport? What can make head againſt dividing arches, opening walls? Thus the very proceſs of this new mode defeats its own end; and all muſt ſoon become a ſcene of premature decay and wretchedneſs.

Ever bear in mind, if Literary Works are fair game for Criticiſm, no leſs ſo do Architectural Works lack the ſame attention.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr.

* Pulling down the Weſt turrets of the Chapel, and the attendant fire in the roof of the centre tower of the Church itſelf.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

"AT the South-east corner of Bethnal Green was a house, which lately belonged to Ebenezer Mussell, esq. (a Middlesex Justice), who, having a taste for Antiquities, and being an inhabitant of the parish in which Aldgate stood (at the time of its removal), purchased the materials and carried them to his house at Bethnal Green, where they are still preserved in an adjoining building." Lysons's Environs of London, II. 32. This building, called "Aldgate House," was advertised to be pulled down, and the materials sold by auction last month.

In answer to a question put to me, how *Brentford* came to be the *county town* of Middlesex, I can only answer in the words of Mr. Lysons (Environs of London, II. 41), that "the election for the county of Middlesex being held at it, it is considered as the County Town; but there is no town-hall or other public buildings." I have been told, that if elections have been held 40 years in a particular town, it becomes the County Town. If any of your Correspondents can give a better answer, and tell us what constitutes a County Town, he will gratify the curiosity of

A MIDDLESEX FREEHOLDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 13.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who can inform me where I can find an account of the Knippenouhl Rock on Mount Rosenberg, whose summit it formed before its fall, Sept. 2, 1806 (*see p.* 969), as it does not occur in the "Delices de la Suisse, Amsterdam, 1730," four vols. 12mo; nor in Mr. Coxe's "Sketches of Switzerland, 1789," 8vo.

I should also be gratified by any of your Oriental correspondents who would inform me, what is the meaning and use of the *Hummums*, after the Easterns, whether Turks, Persians, or Arabs. QUÆSITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

IT is too well known that the Society deny that a Quaker acts improperly, for us to take up with the flimsy excuse of G. p. 922. It is a quibble to say he was not a Quaker at the time of his fault. Is not this like the behaviour of the Society in regard to Rathbone's Narrative of events in Ireland, which he should not publish without the knowledge of the Society, to whom such events were little creditable, but which hurt them greatly?

I heartily wish an Architect would explain his meaning, p. 925; and write more intelligibly.

Senex (p. 947) will find the question of the Intermediate State discussed in your vol. XXIV. 515; XXVI. 17, 119, 173; XXX. 55.

Have you no friend at Canterbury who will tell you what passes at St. Austin's, where the new gaol is building?

P. 913, *Fig.* 1, in the plate, is a silver shilling struck at the siege of Pontefract Castle, 1648. See it in the Society of Antiquaries coins, plate XXIX. *Fig.* 11; and on the reverse round a crown over C. R. DVM SPIRO SPERO.

Fig. 6 has the name of *Jesus*.

Fig. 8, the Nuremberg token, is not worth engraving.

The coin of king Robert is wretchedly engraved, like all the rest, in Cardiner's Scotch Coins. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 16.

OUR modern Novelists will write on till they write themselves down. In the "Letters from the Mountains, being the *real* Correspondence of a Lady, 3 vols." in which Ossian comes in for as large a share of imitation as Burns of praise, the author's poetry totally changes the rules of prosody, by making short syllables long; as in

Anjou's heroine and the paler rose.

And her history makes her bring Richard III's corpse to *Tewkesbury*; and its house, the most *curious antique fabrick* imaginable, to have received the *king-making Warwick and old Neville*. Letter CXL.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 17.

I HAVE not seen explained the force of the words, Exod. x. v. 21, that describes the plague of darkness; "even darkness that might be felt" (ψηλαφητὸν σκότος, LXX.; *tam densæ ut palpari queant*, Vulg.); or, as it is called in the next verse, "a *thick* darkness;" made, says Patrick, by such clammy fogs that they sensibly affected the Egyptians. Some say it consisted of black vapours and exhalations, so condensed that they might be perceived by the organs of touch. Alcinus Avitus prettily expresses this:

In molem nox densa coit.

Philo-

Philo-Judæus ſuppoſes ſuch violence of tempeſt or thickneſs of atmoſphere as no artificial light could reſiſt. Tully de Naturâ Deorum, II. 38, deſcribes ſuch a darkneſs over the neighbouring country from the eruption of Etna, that for three days men could not ſee one another; and when the ſun broke out the next, they ſeemed to have come to light again. *Quantæ quondam eruptione Etnæorum ignium finitimas regiones obſcuraviſſe dicuntur ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnoſceret, cum autem tertio die ſol illuxiſſet, tum ut revixiſſe ſibi viderentur.* The Chaldee and Syriac make this darkneſs to ſucceed at the cloſe of night, and, as one may ſay, to eclipſe it in horror. It is ſuppoſed, from Pſalm LXXVIII. v. 49, to have been accompanied by evil angels, frightful ſpectres, and dæmons, which the imagination painted as exiſting; compared with Wiſdom, c. 17. It is a common expreſſion to deſcribe a fog to be ſo thick that one might *cut* it. Is it out of the reach of modern Naturaliſts to define this *ſupernatural* darkneſs or its cauſe? Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 17.

THE arms of *Eldred* of Norfolk and London are, Or, on a bend ragulé Sable, 3 bezants. Of *Revett* of Cambridge and Cretinghall Norfolk, Argent, 3 bars Sable, in chief 3 trevets Sable. Creſt, an arm erect, bendy of 4 Argent and Sable, graſping in the hand proper a broken ſword Argent, hilt and panel Or. (See p. 942.)

The arms of the Eaſt India and Ruſſia Company are not given exactly by Edmondſon, who deſcribes the firſt, Or, on the ſea in baſe a ſhip of three maſts in full ſail, all proper, the ſails, pennants, and enſigns, charged with a croſs Gules; on a chief of the laſt a lion paſſant guardant of the firſt: the print adds *between two roſes.*

The Ruſſia Company, Barry wavy of ſix Argent and Az.; over all a ſhip of three maſts in full ſail proper, her ſails, pennants, and enſigns, of the firſt each charged with a croſs Gules, all between three bezants, a chief Or on a pale between two roſes Gules, ſeeded Or, barbed Vert, a lion paſſant guardant of the fifth. The lion in Edmondſon is quartered with the *fleur-de-lis* for the arms of England.

The arms of the Turkey Company are not given by Edmondſon.

There is a ſeventh coat engraved in plate 39 of Archæologia, XV. of which no notice is taken.

ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL IN LATIN.

Evangelium Joh'is quod inventum fuerat ad capud beati patris noſtri Cuthberti in ſepulcro anno tranſlac'onis ipſius.
(Old hand at beginning).
Hunc Evangelii codicem
dono accepit
ab Henrico com. de Litchfield,
et dono dedit
Patribus ſocietatis Jeſu Collegii Anglicani
Leodii, anno 1769,
rectori ejuſdem collegii
Joanni Howard
Thomas Phillips, Sac. Can. Ton.
On a paper at the end.
"Exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries 1806, by Dr. Milner." (See p. 704.)

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

THE following extraordinary inſtance of reſuſcitation has lately been communicated to Dr. Hawes, by Mr. Reece, Surgeon, of Cardiff.

Yours, &c. SPECTATOR.

"Thomas Paſk fell from the Biddeford brig, and a man at a diſtance ſuppoſed it was a dog, but on coming near the wharf ſaw a hat, and made an alarm for aſſiſtance. Some gentlemen joined me in taking a boat to reſcue the youth from the watery grave. Mr. Davis humanely received the body, and the judicious proceſs of the London Humane Society being aſſiduouſly employed for a quarter of an hour, languid ſigns of life returned by a laborious breathing, and fluttering motion of the heart; but convulſions enſued for five hours, accompanied with a locked jaw; theſe alarming ſymptoms gradually terminated in ſleep, and the next morning he awoke ſenſible, though in a much reduced ſtate. At this time my patient is perfectly reſtored to life and health. I am highly gratified at being the inſtrument of Providence in the reſtoration of this youth. I have directed Captain Brokenſhaw to wait upon you; and as his relatives can afford it, have expreſſed a wiſh that they would ſubſcribe to the Humane Society, an inſtitution which owes its reſpectability and uſefulneſs to your conſtant exertions. If I feel happy in reſtoring the life of one of my fellow-creatures, your feelings muſt be enviable indeed. R. REECE."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

HAVING heard that a very cheap preparation of Paint has lately been diſcovered by one of the public Societies of Arts in this kingdom, I take the liberty, through the medium of your valuable and widely-circulating Miſcellany, to aſk the favour of one of your correſpondents to communicate the particulars; not doubting but your known readineſs to diffuſe valuable information will lead you to inſert them.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawſton, Oct.* 1.

IN the year 1803 when the unwelcome rumour of an invaſion of this iſland by the French was ſo prevalent in the country, orders were iſſued by Government for ſignal-poſts to be erected in different parts of the kingdom, upon the higheſt and moſt conſpicuous ſpires and eminences known in the ſeveral Counties, in order that, ſhould the Enemy put their threats and preparations into execution on any part of our Coaſt, the moſt ſpeedy and prompt alarm might be given to the next ſtation, and ſo to proceed from one ſignal ſtation to another, until the alarm would reach the moſt central and midland diſtricts. For this purpoſe about fourteen ſignal-poſts were ordered to be placed in Leiceſterſhire; nine, I think, upon the higheſt and moſt conſpicuous ſteeples, and five, I believe, upon as many eminences in the County, of which *Burrow Hill* was fixed on as one. Accordingly Mr. Richardſon, an eminent carpenter and joiner of Leiceſter, who was appointed to fix them up at all the ſtations in the County, was to place one upon this hill. The part of the hill he choſe for its ſtation was at, or very near, the ſummit of the Weſt angle of the upper embankment; a very little diſtance to the South of where the figure 3 ſtands in the plan as given in Mr. Nichols's "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," (vol. II. plate LXXXV. p. 509.) on the ſummit marked on the aforeſaid plan *a*, nearly cloſe to the figure 3 as I before obſerved. Here the workmen began to dig the hole in which the ſignal-poſt was to be fixed; but they had proceeded ſcarcely a foot in depth in ſtone and rubble (for there was but little earth intermixed) when they diſcovered the upper part of an human ſcull; and as they proceeded lower with their ſpades and mattocks, an entire ſkeleton was fully developed, apparently in a ſitting or ſtanding poſition, as if it had been immured in this embankment (which conſiſts almoſt wholly of ſtone) at its firſt formation. The under jaw, which I have ſeen, is very perfect; the teeth all ſound and firm, and their enamel white and good*. By the ſide of the ſkeleton was found an iron ſpear-like weapon, in a poſition as if it had been placed cloſe to it at the time of interment, or rather, perhaps, immuring. This weapon is about fifteen or ſixteen inches long, including part of a ſocket, in which are the much-corroded remains of an handle, apparently of wood; it is ridged on both ſides, up the middle, and was formed with two edges; the whole much injured by ruſt. This weapon is in all reſpects, except being rather longer and narrower, ſimilar to one dug up by the ſide of a ſkeleton in Medbourn Field in the year 1794, of which I gave an account in the Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 274; alſo in Mr. Nichols's "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," vol. II. p. 717, where a drawing of that is given in plate CXI. p. 657.

Yours, &c. J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

YOUR Reviewer continues, p. 730, to throw down the gantlet to me with an air of malignity, which, I think, does not become our former acquaintance, or the cauſe of literature and fair inquiry. If, however, he will enter the liſts with the proper arms of a ſcholar, I mean ſolid arguments, and with his badge of cognizance on, inſtead of the ignoble ſhafts of ſarcaſm, I will give him an opportunity of proving whether or no he is really a combatant of greater proweſs than the renowned Dr. Middleton. In the mean time I beg of him to recollect on what pretext he charges me with "making uſe of the miſerable miracles of the lilies, on the French invaſion." I remember well, Mr. Urban, that I was called upon in your Magazine to write upon that ſubject; but I alſo know that I declined the challenge, and never expreſſed a public opinion in the buſineſs. J. M.

* The jaw-bone, with ſome other of the bones, and the iron weapon, were in the poſſeſſion of the above-mentioned Mr. Richardſon, of Leiceſter in Auguſt 1806, where I then ſaw them.

Mr.

THE PROJECTOR, N° LXIII.

Βλεπετε ουν πως ακριβως περιπατειτε.
SAC. SCRIP.

HAPPENING a few days ago to take up the works of the learned Dr. Barrow, for a very different purpoſe than that of diſcovering the ſubject of a Projector, I met with a remark which I nevertheleſs thought capable of affording a lucubration nearly as inſtructive as if I had dedicated this month's paper to the only ſubject which ſeems at preſent to engage the minds of the publick; I mean, the buſtle of a general election.

That eminent Divine remarks that, "by an uſual and appoſite manner of ſpeaking, our tenor of life is called a *way*; our converſation, *walking*; our actions, *ſteps*; our obſerving good laws, *uprightneſs*; our tranſgreſſing of them, *tripping*, *faultering*, *falling*." The metaphor of *walking*, indeed, as applied to conduct in general, occurs ſo frequently in that book which, of all others, abounds moſt in beautiful imagery, that it would be ſuperfluous to point out inſtances. And before I lighted upon the paſſage juſt quoted from Barrow, it had often occurred to me that a man of prolific fancy, like Lavater, might conceive, from the action of walking only, an opinion of the perſons he ſees, perhaps nearly as correct as that mode of judging which is called Phyſiognomy, and which depends on an obſervation of the features. Nor am I ſure whether I have not the great Lord Clarendon on my ſide in this matter, who, in ſpeaking of one of his perſonages, uſes theſe words: "He had in his perſon, in his aſpect, the appearance of a great man, which he preſerved in his *gait* and *motion*."

Now, although it be not my preſent intention to preſs this new ſyſtem upon my readers, I may ſuggeſt that, perhaps it has ſome advantages over Phyſiognomy. We know that an artful man can dreſs his counʼtenance in various garbs adapted to particular occaſions, and put on a ſuit of ſmiles or frowns as he pleaſes. But men in general pay ſo little attention to their walk, that the particular motion they have once acquired, whether by deſign or accident, they ſeldom think it worth their while to change. Another advantage which the Lavaters of Walking would perhaps have, is the vaſt variety of gaits which may be obſerved in this Metropolis, and which ariſes from the freedom of our political conſtitution. Every man, whatever other reſtraints he may be under, is permitted to walk as he pleaſes, provided he does not joſtle his neighbour. This is not the caſe in deſpotic countries, nor among a frivolous people. The one is confined by power, and the other by faſhion, to a certain ſtated and uniform way of walking, which diſtinguiſhes them from other nations. And, by the bye, I do not know whether the freedom we enjoy in this and other particulars, may not be one reaſon why our nation is leſs remarkable than any other for the grandeur and regularity of its proceſſions; and that, if we wiſh to make any thing of that kind uniformly ſplendid, we muſt borrow the mechanical and ſynchronous motions of the ſoldiery. It would appear that the legs of an Engliſhman are a part of his body that will not be ſubjected to general rules; and I have known many men who are ſtaunch Churchmen in head and heart, who by the irregular and extempore motions of their feet might be taken for rank Diſſenters.

Although I have no deſign, from theſe premiſes, to recommend to my countrymen the example of that nation which excels in every thing that is ſhowy, which acts as a machine, and as a machine may be moved in a maſs by the moſt trifling impulſe, I cannot help thinking that it would be no ſuperfluous part of education, to learn to *walk conſiſtently* and *in character*; and I ſhall, therefore, take the liberty to ſuggeſt a few hints on the different modes of *walking*, which I hope will not be found altogether unprofitable.

Of all others, the *upright walk* is beſt in itſelf, and at the ſame time the moſt becoming in appearance. Even a dancing-maſter will agree with me in this, although he and I may differ as to the means by which it is to be acquired. Many of his inſtructions, I humbly think, are better calculated for teaching a man to ſtand ſtill, than to make a decent progreſs, and proceed with freedom. My inſtructions would be entirely directed to ſuch means of walking uprightly, as would leave the ſcholar at perfect freedom, and yet inſpire him with an uniform diſpoſition to hold his head up in any way through which

which he has to paſs, or in any ſociety or company in which he is required to diſplay his motions. For this purpoſe, it is merely neceſſary that he preſerve the exact perpendicular, by carefully avoiding thoſe inclinations, and tendencies to give way, which are deviations from it. Among theſe may be mentioned, the looking too much on one ſide, bending too much forward, and the filling of the breeches pockets too frequently, and with that eager ſqueeze and preſſing-down, which ſeldom fails to make a man ſtoop lower than becomes his character.

Another direction, not leſs profitable, may be, to walk in a ſtraight-forward direction. The moment a man begins to turn, ſometimes to the right and ſometimes to the wrong, down crooked alleys, and through oblique paſſages, he no longer croſſes the horizon at right angles; he loſes his balance, and if he eſcapes a fatal fall, yet ſtumbles ſo frequently and ſo awkwardly, that even his friends are aſhamed of him, and the world at large, without great breach of charity, doubts whether he be the upright man he pretends. Indeed, the world in general makes a pretty accurate eſtimate of ſuch matters; and few are liable to be deceived, unleſs, for ſome purpoſe or other, they find it convenient to be ſo. When we ſee a man, who might walk uprightly if he would, yet continually bending his body, and ready to proſtrate himſelf upon the moſt trifling occaſions, or, perhaps, before the moſt contemptible creatures, we generally conſider him as one who will very ſoon be crooked in all his ways, and whom it will be very difficult to reduce to his former ſtate.

When we ſee another taking pains to get on in the road, not by bold ſtrokes of roguery, by ſpirited efforts of uncommon daring, but by little and pitiful ſteps; a man in whom nothing is equal, nothing conſiſtent, except that he is paſt advice, and paſt ſhame; who, when he is preſſed for argument or excuſe, can only burſt out in vulgar ſallies of paſſion, and immediately return to his former ways; we may conclude, that from the neglect of his parents in early life, or ſome encounter with miſchievous perſons, he has contracted an incurable *hobble in his gait*.

On the other ſide, there are men who have ſuch a natural averſion to the foundation of all good walking, as not to know, or, if they know, to deſpiſe, the firſt principles thereof; who are to-day of one opinion, and to-morrow of another, ſometimes influenced by flattery, ſometimes by paſſion, and ſometimes by drink; now zealots for one opinion, and anon bigots for ſentiments diametrically oppoſite; men who in religion, politicks, and trade, fluctuate with circumſtances over which they can have no controul, and opinions which they do not underſtand: ſuch men, we may at once ſee, are addicted to *halting*.

Some, again, there are, who, without being abſolutely ignorant of them, yet deſpiſe all rules of upright walking, who ſtudy laws only to evade them, acquire ſome knowledge of Religion only to ſneer at it, and form acquaintances only to deceive them. Their motions and actions are bounded by no proſpect but that of a gibbet; and while they can act on this ſide of that object, they think themſelves ſafe. With the affectation of ſimplicity, they are perfect maſters of all the arts of cunning, and with many of the excuſes of poverty, ſtudy nothing but the accumulation of wealth. Theſe may be known by a *ſhambling gait*; and notwithſtanding their ſuppoſed caution, and frequent uſe of the crutches of legal quibbling and prevarication, meet with more dangerous falls than any other deſcription of walkers. Indeed, they delight ſo much in flaws and unevenneſs, that one cannot wonder at the many tumbles they meet with, nor at the laugh which the bye-ſtanders indulge when they ſee them tumble headlong, in the very act of endeavouring to trip up the heels of another. The only wonder is, that they ever get up again, conſidering that the pits into which they fall, are the identical ones which they have dug for their neighbours. Some of them, however, make a ſhift to recover, while others ſuffer ſo much as to be confined for life, or obliged to try what effect the climate of New South Wales may produce on their conſtitutions.

There is a very conſiderable claſs of Walkers who are regardleſs of the way, and ſeem to have very confuſed notions both of time and diſtance. They are to be ſeen, ſometimes walking ſlower than is neceſſary, ſometimes running faſter than their health will permit; and ſometimes leaping or hopping, as the

the frolic seizes them. They are supposed to have some defect in their sight, as they cannot see far before them, and run headlong upon every thing hurtful in their way. They are, therefore, easily misled; and unfortunately, in great towns especially, there are always some persons who take delight in misleading them. They have, likewise, this peculiarity in the affair of walking, that their feet have a sort of habitual tendency to carry them into any house rather than their own. They may be seen constantly stepping into taverns and bagnios, where they trip and fall upon one mischievous object or another, without the least forefight or apprehension. Such men, who are generally of the younger sort, cannot with much propriety be said to walk, as their motion more closely resembles *reeling*.

There is another class, not wholly unconnected with the former, whose only object is quickness of motion, and to reach their journey's end by rapid strides. They care little about the forms of walking, or the uprightness of motion suggested above. All their desire is, to go over a certain course in the shortest possible time. In order to perform this, they disencumber themselves of every thing that can add to their weight, as common sense, reflection, the relative duties, and particularly the metals of gold and silver, which are reckoned the heaviest; and they derive the most enlivening encouragement from moving in great numbers, cheering one another with noise, and not only starting fair, but moving on in as equal a pace as if they moved to music. Such is the rapidity of their career, that if any drop by the way, they are left there, the remainder having neither time nor inclination to attend to them; and often, indeed, are disposed to laugh at the fallen for their presumption in endeavouring to keep pace with them. The names of many of the seexpeditious persons who do not contend who shall walk most uprightly, but who shall walk most swiftly, may be frequently seen in a publication entitled "The London Gazette."

I shall mention one other class, likewise related to the two former, that of men who walk so straight, and carry their heads so high as to pass for upright, although they have in fact a wonderful tendency to move in another direction; and would have moved in another direction, if by some accident they had not got a twist *up wards*. From some circumstances in their history, and particularly from a toss or jerking motion of the head on certain occasions, they have been called *upstarts*; and the reason of their holding up so firmly as rather to incline backwards than forwards, is said to be, that they originally held their heads as low as they could consistently with life; and having been, as already hinted, enabled to rise, they rose with such an elastic bounce or spring, as to give their shape a direction towards the other extreme. Their gait, however, is not very graceful, as they soon swell so immoderately, as to impede free breathing; and, in fact, it has been found that they cannot breathe where and in what manner they formerly did. From their peculiar motions, their distance of aspect; their carrying their heads so high as not to be able sometimes to see their nearest relations or their oldest acquaintances, and particularly from their lofty language, the language of one, who,

"Like a tall bully, rears his head, and lies,"

they may be considered as *walking upon stilts*. It would be unnecessary to expatiate on the dangers of a mode of walking which every schoolboy understands; and it is certain that no falls are more fatal than what the class I have now described meet with. They are generally so bruised and defaced as to lose all their former appearance; and, it is lamentable to add, generally meet with much less pity than those who have had the misfortune to fall from a much less height.

Although the affairs of the political world seldom are the subjects of my Projections, yet I cannot conclude without remarking, in reference to the great business which has engaged the minds of the nation for the last month, that even in the vicissitudes of a general election, the benefits of upright walking may be very clearly demonstrated, although to some gentlemen, perhaps, very expensively. At the same time, I must own that when I have been perusing the addresses of many of the candidates; and beholding certain of the practices employed on this great occasion, it occurred to me that I might introduce these gentlemen, with no great impropriety in this paper, not as men walking

ing uprightly, or ſtraight forward, but as *creeping on all fours*.

In a diſſertation on Walking, the intereſts of the fair ſex muſt not be overlooked. Perhaps ſome of them may be virtually included in one or other of the claſſes above-mentioned; but in whatever way they think proper to walk, it behoves them to conſider that the *circumſpection* mentioned in my motto, is of more importance to them than to the other ſex. I ſhall not, however, enlarge upon the ſubject, which I hope it is ſufficient only to hint at. Long experience muſt have taught them the conſequence of *one* falſe ſtep; and I truſt that no more encouragement will be given to the race of female philoſophers, who a few years ago, both by theory and practice, endeavoured to perſuade their ſex, that falſe ſteps were true ones; and that they did not deſerve the name, until they had forfeited the character of women.

But amidſt all theſe peripatetic precepts, it may be aſked, how do we PROJECTORS walk; we who are ſuch obſervant critics on the gait of others, and take upon us to regulate modes and forms? For myſelf, who have long had the honour to addreſs a numerous claſs of readers, I can only ſay, that if *their* opinions and mine ſhould coincide upon theſe topics, and if they ſhould comprehend my driſt, and approve my hints, we ſhall be at no loſs to aſcertain the nature of our motion; for it muſt follow of courſe that WITS JUMP.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

THE pathetic letter inſerted in p. 912 of your laſt number, ſaid to have been written by the unfortunate Palm to his wife, has been denounced as a forgery in the "Morning Chronicle" a few days ago. This ought to be cleared up: if it be really a forged letter, he who was guilty of the forgery deſerves the moſt ſevere reprehenſion; it is a crime which, under any circumſtances, ought to be held in the utmoſt deteſtation and abhorrence.

Is it known who was the Tranſlator of the Four Goſpels and Acts of the Apoſtles, in a ſmall 8vo volume, printed for T. Piety, at the Roſe and Crown, in Pater-noſter Row, 1761, under this title: "Divers Parts of the Holy Scriptures done into Engliſh, chiefly from Dr. J. Mill's printed Greek Copy. With Notes and Maps?" There is no preface nor advertiſement; the notes are very conciſe, the maps are two in number, and there is an engraving of Solomon's Temple. The chief value of the book appears to be in the arrangement of the verſes, which is calculated to make the ſubject more clearly underſtood. The tranſlation does not differ very materially from that commonly received.

Yours, &c. REPREHENSOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

YOU will, I am ſure, excuſe, and, I think, applaud the ſolicitude of your Correſpondent to know, whether the biography of our greateſt ſtateſman, the late Mr. Pitt, is undertaken by that mind to which his own moſt delighted to impart itſelf. I am not prepared to ſay that any ſuch wiſh ever eſcaped the lips of the illuſtrious perſon; but it ſeems to me to be almoſt a duty devolving upon one who, better than all mankind, can tell us how he prepared himſelf to become the grace and glory of his country. The Biſhop of LINCOLN will, I am confident, pardon this perſonal appeal to him. The friend of his youth, the ſteady adviſer of his more mature years, the conſoler of his laſt moments, beſt feels and knows from how much weak and wicked aſperſion he can clear his fame; and the effect which a diſplay of his private excellence may produce, when ſurveyed as the ſoil in which his public virtues took root and flouriſhed. It will, I know, be ſaid of a life ſo buſy as that of Mr. Pitt, that it is detailed in the hiſtory of his Country. In my judgment that hiſtory would be better written from ſuch a life. The aſſured motives of our actions can only be obtained from ingenuous friendſhip. Party will gueſs at them with its eye-glaſs of prejudice, and diſtort the faireſt deſigns of the ſtateſman. I am the more anxious that this ſhould be done, and *thus* done, that the thinking part of the univerſe may be made to acknowledge the ſupremacy of letters, and confeſs that the moſt honourable tribute to the great is at laſt paid by the Biographer. The mob may crowd equally to a funeral and a fair, and a club may lie proſtrate in the duſt when it has loſt its head; theſe are ephemeral, even though they ſhould be ſincere teſtimonials; they have nothing of either reflection or ſtability in their com-

compoſition. *Mouth-honour, breath*, is the ſum and ſubſtance of ſuch airy ſorrow; but a well-written life is an embalming of the dead to all ages; it is a conſolation to thoſe who loſe, and enables poſterity to love departed excellence. Yours, &c. J. B.

Reprints of Books. It is highly to be wiſhed that all ſucceeding editions would give us the date of the firſt publication. A man takes up a ſixth impreſſion of any work, and the firſt thing he reads, probably, is the Author's appeal to the *preſent* times. Grammarians tell us that, in ſtrictneſs, there is no *preſent* time; while we ſeek it, it is gone; but thoſe preſent times which have ſo long been *paſt* ſhould, at leaſt, be conſtantly marked with ſome date.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 8.

WARM from the contemplation of the monument of Biſhop Hough in the North tranſept of the great croſs aile at Worceſter, you will not think your pages diſhonoured by the following impreſſive deſcription of it by Mr. Green, in his Hiſtory and Antiquities of Worceſter. He has repreſented it in an engraving by Landſeer, after a drawing by Loder, as faithfully as the ſize of the plate admitted, and beyond compariſon far more ſo than a larger plate by Taylor, publiſhed by Sandby, whoſe brother was a prebendary of the ſame cathedral.

"He is repreſented of the ſize of life, habited in his robes, which are diſpoſed in a bold, free, and graceful manner, and ſeated in an eaſy dignified attitude, in a reclined poſture, on a ſarcophagus, which is formed of yellow marble, with black veins beautifully diſperſed over its ſurface, his right elbow reſting on ſome books, and his hands joined as in the act of devotion. The poſition of his head is inclined towards the left ſhoulder, and ſomewhat elevated, the countenance highly expreſſive of quick ſenſe and religious hope, meek yet animated; and if an image of the piety of his mind may be attempted to be drawn from that faithful index, it may be ſaid that in the communion this revered patriarch of our religion ſeems to hold with his Maker (for he looks beyond this world), he appears to have nearly heard the voice from Heaven, ſaying, "Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord;" and gratefully to feel the comforting inference, that "he ſhould reſt from his labour." Beneath, to the right of the Prelate, is a figure of Religion ſtanding on the top of the baſe of the monument, having in her right hand the Bible open, which ſhe ſupports againſt her hip; her left hand is employed in ſupporting a part of the drapery falling from the Biſhop, which it appears would otherwiſe intercept her view, and alſo that of the ſpectator of the baſſo-relievo on the face of the ſarcophagus. The figure of Religion is here viewed profile, ſtanding at due angle with the whole. The gentle ſtooping of her body, as if more minutely inſpecting into the above ſtory, is moſt happily expreſſed; the centre of gravity is ſeated in the right foot ſupported by the ſtreſs of the left hand againſt the drapery, as before deſcribed; the left foot touching only with the toes is no ſort of ſupport to it. This attitude, though intricate, is amazingly eaſy. Her aſpect has the ſweetneſs and complacency which accompany pure Religion, yet tempered here with the appearance of concern, as though ſhe felt the removal of an advocate whom ſhe had tried and approved. The ſubject on the bas-relief repreſents the High Commiſſion court, held in the hall at Magdalen College, Oxford, on Friday October 21, 1687, before Cartwright biſhop of Cheſter; Wright, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; and Jenner, one of the barons of the Exchequer, as viſitors appointed by James II. to remove Dr. H. from the Preſidency of the college, to which he had been duly elected by the fellows, and confirmed by the Biſhop of Wincheſter, appointed by the ſtatutes of the foundation viſitor of that college*. The compoſition is formed

* The Commiſſioners were attended by three troops of horſe, for the ſhameleſs oppreſſion of one of the moſt conſiderable ſeminaries in the Univerſe, and in open violation of every principle of juſtice. The conſequence of this mock trial was, that Dr. H. as Preſident refuſing to deliver up the keys of his lodging in his college, they broke them open by the hands of a ſmith; and he with 26 fellows were on the 26th of December expelled, and alſo rendered incapable of any eccleſiaſtical preferment; and ſuch of them as were not in orders, were made incapable of attaining them; of which ſentence all archbiſhops, biſhops, &c. were directed to take notice; and Jan. 17,

of two groupes of figures moſt expreſſively characteriſtic of this oppoſite intereſt in the ſcene. The firſt to the left conſiſts of the three tools of the tyranny already named ſeated on the bench, imperious and overbearing, inflated with all the conſequence and importance that could be derived from the impetus of their miſſion. The ſecond repreſents Dr. H. at the head of the fellows of his college, attending in their academical habits, making his defence. A lively writer has ſo well drawn his portrait in this hour of probation, that I will here beg leave to copy it.

"The figure of Hough is ſo extremely characteriſtic, and the countenance ſo perfectly expreſſes the ſentiments with which his mind muſt have been impreſſed, that without knowing the particulars of the event which the Sculptor records, every one may diſcern he is a man arraigned, whom conſciouſneſs of right makes bold, but not inſolent." (Mrs. Morgan's Tour to Milford-haven, p. 325.) This groupe is judiciouſly connected with the firſt by the introduction of a ſecretary ſeated at a table, minuting down the order of the proceeding, as directed by the principal commiſſioner the Biſhop of Cheſter. In a word, as an hiſtorical compoſition this ſtory is treated in a moſt correct and maſterly manner, the characters are well diſcriminated, expreſſive, and juſt, the figures are critically underſtood and as happily executed, the groupes bear out with a well-regulated effect, and the perſpective is ſo ſcientifically adjuſted, as that all the objects in the compoſition approach or recede from the eye, and hold their proportions and places in the moſt orderly and correct manner poſſible. The principal figures in this ſubject are about eight inches high. Oppoſite the figure of Religion is ſeated a naked boy weeping, his left hand employed in rubbing his eyes: Love bewailing the ſeparation of a tender friend is in this figure finely imagined. The right hand of the little genius ſupports an oval of black marble, on whoſe plane is a profile head of the biſhop's lady in demi-relievo, with an inſcription round it in gold letters. Beneath the ſubject in baſſo-relievo is placed the arms of the ſee of Worceſter, impaling thoſe of his lordſhip. To uſe an animated expreſſion, which the object may well excite, the larger figures of this ſculptured pile have an air of life, and ſeem to want nothing but the vital fluid and the Almighty's breath; for mind and ſentiment were certainly never elicited from marble with more forcible effect than is found in this admirable production of modern art. We cannot but commend the grateful ſpirit of the gentlemen who choſe ſo able an artiſt to give to poſterity a juſt ſenſe of his lordſhip's worth. The memory of a Hough ſeemed to require the hand of a Roubiliac to embrace the wide extended honours of his name, to hold them forth to public veneration, and preſerve the full benefit of his illuſtrious example to the preſent and future ages, an important duty of which that illuſtrious artiſt has acquitted himſelf with infinite honour to his eminent talents. The whole is finiſhed with a pyramid of fine grey marble as its ground; and the monument is happily fixed at a due diſtance from the North wall of the great croſs aile; ſo that the effect of the claro-obſcuro is thereby rendered very beautiful. Its height is about 24 feet. There are few great men whoſe characters may be taken from their epitaphs. Impartial hiſtory too often gives the lie to ſepulchral marbles, but it is not ſo with the memory of Biſhop Hough; the Engliſh hiſtory has embalmed it. Satire, that is wont to be unſparing of mitres, has acknowledged his to ſhine unſullied (Pope's Works, IV. 261); but the Poet and the Hiſtorian give us only the idea of his public life. Of the private as well as public virtues of this excellent prelate, the record entered on his monument by the elegant pen of the late Dr. Tottie, Archdeacon of Worceſter, will form the moſt correct

17, 1688, notice of the 30 demies appearing upon the ſummons from the Biſhop of Oxford, 14 of them reſident in the Univerſity were expelled, and the college forthwith received a new Preſident and a new ſet of fellows on the Popiſh plan. It was of no avail that Dr. H. had the laws on his ſide, when bigotry and power overbore and defied them. He was firm, however, in the conteſt, and thereby when the laws were reſtored he reaped honours without envy. Proceedings againſt Magd. Coll. 4to, 1688, p. 40. A MS account of this is alſo in the Harleian Collections. See alſo Rapin, XV. 93; Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times, II. 699-700.

as well as the most concise account that can in this place be offered to the reader as a faithful picture of the man."

Sacred to posterity
be the virtues of the most excellent Pre-
[late
Dr. JOHN HOUGH,
the ever memorable President of Magdalen
[College, Oxford,
in the reign of King James II.
Called forth to this dangerous and impor-
[tant station
for his learning, prudence, piety,
he maintained it on the day of trial
with ability, integrity, dignity;
firm in the defence of the invaded rights
[of his college.
How providentially for this church and
[nation
he opposed the rage of Popish superstition
[and tyranny,
let the annals of England testify
in happier times.
He was advanced to be a guardian of the
[religion and liberties of his country;
in honourable testimony of his eminent
[services to both
was made Bishop of Oxford, A. D.
[1690,
was translated to the see of Lichfield and
[Coventry, A. D. 1699,
to the see of Worcester, A. D. 1717.
In his faithful administration of the pasto-
[ral office,
by prudent government, by impartial af-
[fection, by persuasive example,
he was honoured and beloved,
and left to each successor a well-regulated
[diocese.
In every condition and relation,
from the influence of a lively faith,
from the overflowings of a benevolent
[heart,
it was the business and pleasure of his life
to serve God and to do good:
his benefactions to Magdalen College and
[to his episcopal houses,
are illustrious and lasting monuments of
[his munificence;
yet much were they excelled by the nobler
[instances
of his diffusive unbounded charity.
His courteous affability and engaging con-
[descension were the delight
of the numerous partakers of his generous
[hospitality.
Grace was in his address, and dignity in
[his deportment:
in conversation, propriety and purity of
[language;
in writing, exactness, ease, and elegance
embellished [of style,
the justness, the delicacy, the humanity,
[the piety of his sentiments.
Blest with uninterrupted health and tran-
[quillity of mind,
happy in his life, and in his death
full of honour and full of days,
in the 93d year of his age, and the 53d of
[his consecration,
in the intire possession of his understanding,
in the consciousness of a well-spent life,
in sure and certain hope of a joyful resur-
[rection,
he expired without a groan.

He was the son of John Hough, citizen of London, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Birch, in the County of Stafford, esq. and married Lettice daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Walsall in the county of Warwick, esq. by Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Lacon, of West Coppice in the county of Salop, esq. She was relict of Sir Charles Lee, of Bittesley in the county of Warwick. He was born April 12, 1651, and died May 8, 1743. She was born July 20, 1629, and died November 12, 1722. Both lie interred in our Lady's chapel.

This monument is erected at the expence of Mr. John Birch, the bishop's executor.

L. F. Roubiliac, inv. et fecit.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 29.

THE ruinous condition of vast numbers of parish churches on the Southern division of the Island, cannot but afford matter of deep lamentation to the sincere lovers of the Establishment.—Dissenting meeting-houses are daily raising their heads amongst us; whilst the venerable piles in which our ancestors offered up their addresses to the Throne of Mercy are falling neglected to ruins. It were easy for me to produce many melancholy proofs of the truth of this observation; but shall for the present only remark, that I have lately had an opportunity of seeing the chancel of a church in Bedfordshire in such a state of ruin as to endanger the life of the officiating clergyman, and to render it necessary to remove the communion table into the body of the church. Such instances, Sir, imply great neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to keep them in repair. In rectories, indeed, where the resident incumbent is bound to support it, we generally find the chancel in a state of comparative neatness: but

but in vicarages, where the charge falls upon the lay impropriator, they are almoſt univerſally neglected. Now this is an evil which calls loudly for redreſs, more eſpecially in theſe times, when the people are eaſily led away from the Eſtabliſhed Church to the more comfortable chapels of the Sectaries. Educated in the principles of the Church of England, it would afford me (and many others) matter of unfeigned pleaſure to ſee ſome attention paid to this branch of duty, which has in ſome dioceſes been of late too much neglected. On the preſent occaſion I do not wiſh to be perſonal, and ſhall therefore content myſelf with giving this hint to Archdeacons in general, in whoſe department it is to examine into the condition of the pariſh-churches of their reſpective diſtricts. And I could wiſh to ſee the ſubject taken up by ſome more able hand than PHILOPREPON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 29.

YOUR excellent publication frequently contains ſome very uſeful information of our great legal writers; a chronological account of them may, therefore not be altogether unacceptable to your readers. The authors moſt read by modern lawyers are Glanvil, Bracton, Britton, Littleton, Coke, Cowel, Wood, and Blackſtone.

Glanville was Lord Chief Juſtice of England in the reign of Henry II. as was Bracton in that of Henry III.

Britton was Biſhop of Hereford in the reign of Edward I. Littleton was a Judge in the reign of Edward IV. and wrote his famous work on *Engliſh Tenures*; and Sir Edward Coke was Chief Juſtice in the reign of James I. and was author of his Commentaries on Littleton.

Dr. Cowel was a Civilian, who wrote a ſhort Inſtitute in the reign of James I.; and Dr. Thomas Wood was a great Lawyer and Civilian, and afterwards a Divine, who in the reign of George I. wrote an Inſtitute of the Laws of England, which is ſomething after the manner of the Inſtitutes of the Civil Law.

To conclude with the authors on this head, we muſt add the late learned Judge Blackſtone in the preſent reign, whoſe Commentaries on the Laws of England are the beſt *analytic* and moſt *methodic* ſyſtem of our Laws which ever was publiſhed. It is equally adapted for the uſe of ſtudents, and of thoſe gentlemen who chooſe to acquire that knowledge of our Laws, which is, in fact, eſſentially neceſſary for every one.

Yours, &c. ULPIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Nov.* 4.

ONCE more I requeſt the favour of you to inſert the following notices of the diſappearance of Migratory Birds this Autumn.

Sept. 20. The Chimney Swallow, *Hirundo Ruſtica*, began to aſſemble in great numbers, for the purpoſe of migration. They continued to depart until October the 10th, after which I ſaw no more of them.

Oct. 5. From this time to the 20th of the ſame month, the numbers of the Martlet, *Hirundo Urbica*, continued to decreaſe, ſince which time I have not ſeen ſo much as one ſingle bird of this ſpecies.

From the accounts of PHYSICIEN, p. 923, I perceive that theſe birds depart much ſooner in the Northern parts of England than hereabouts.

During the months of May and June laſt I obſerved the Black Cap, *Motacilla Atracapilla*, to be particularly numerous. But I have ſeen very few of theſe birds ſince Midſummer, which, I think, is a very curious circumſtance.

I heard the *Cuckoo* ſing as late as the laſt week in Auguſt; and I ſaw a Cuckoo flying over the garden as late as October the 26th. S. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 26.

YOU will oblige me by enquiring, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, what book is the firſt known or ſuppoſed to have been publiſhed by ſubſcription. The earlieſt I ever remember to have met with is a ſmall Bible in ſhort hand, invented (as I conceive) by Jeremiah Rich, and engraved by Croſs. "London: Printed and are ſold by Samuel Botley Hachet, of ye ſaid art, over againſt Vintners Hall, in Thames-ſtreet, and no where els." No date, but printed, if I judge right, between 1610 and 1625. The Liſt of Subſcribers is given in the following manner: "The names of thoſe ingenious perſons of my ſchollars that were y^e firſt incouragers of this incomparable piece." After which follow twenty-four names, "Mr. Jeuyns," &c. Prefixed to the title is a head of the author by Croſs, with the following lines:

¶ Fame

Fig. 1. SHOLDON, by DEAL, S.K.

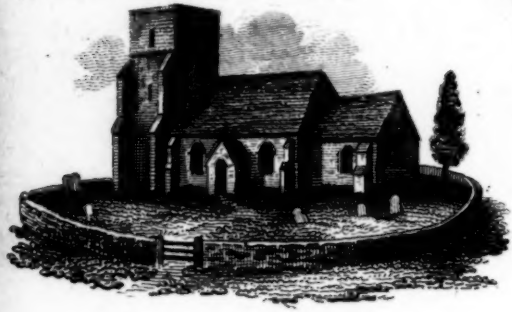


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3. Remains of WENLOCK ABBEY.

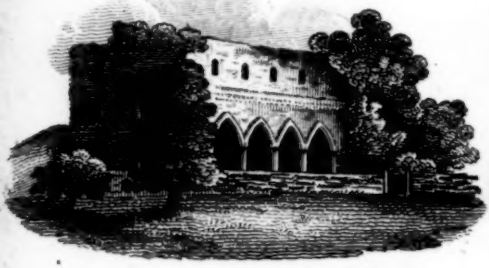


Fig. 5.

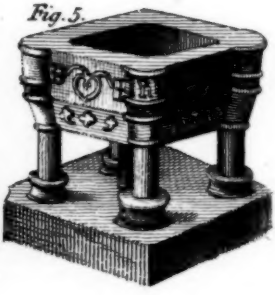


Fig. 6.

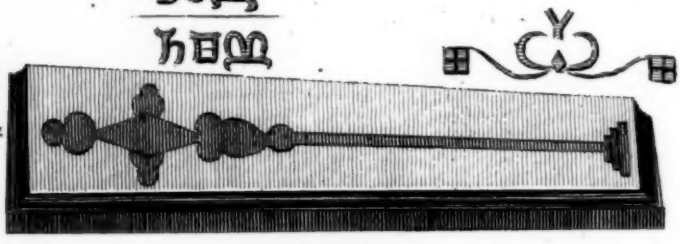


Fig. 7.

Fig. 4.

"Fame and y^e Picture ſpeak, yet both are but
Shadows unto y^e author; could the cut
Coppy his art, this would be truly high,
To have ye picture ſpeak his quality.
(Signed) J. J."

Yours, &c. P. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

SHOLDON CHURCH, KENT, (Pl. II. *Fig.* 1.) ſtands to the left of the road leading from Sandwich to Deal; about a quarter of a mile from the church of Upper Deal. It is a ſmall ſtructure of flints, the door and window-caſes of Caën ſtone; conſiſting of one aile and a chancel, with a low ſquare tower at the Weſt end, and contains ſeveral monuments and hatchments for branches of the Wyborn family, whoſe new-built houſe fronts it on the oppoſite ſide of the road.

For a more particular account of the pariſh and church, I refer your readers to the Ninth octavo volume of Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent. E. TOLAND.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Jan.* 6.

I SEND you the figure of an old Bell (*Fig.* 2.) which formerly hung in the belfrey of Quendon Church, Eſſex. The ſingularity of its form induced me to ſend it to you for inſertion in ſome future number of your intereſting Miſcellany. The rude form of the characters inſcribed round it, induce me to believe it to be very old. How are they to be interpreted? Is it not, probably, "ORA PRO NOBIS"? I ſhall be glad to have the opinions of ſome of your Antiquarian correſpondents on this ſubject.

Yours, &c. F. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 5.

THE incloſed ſketch (*Fig.* 3.) repreſents the remains of Wenlock Abbey, in Shropſhire, and is ſent to accompany its Seal in your antiquarian Miſcellany.

The Seal is of braſs, a little larger than *Fig.* 4. and was found about fifty years back in digging a foundation to the church at Clun, in the ſame county. It repreſents St. Michael encountering the dragon, from which circumſtance I conclude, the Abbey of Wenlock to have been dedicated to that ſaint. The legend:

"S(igillum) Eccle(ſiæ) conventualis de Wenlo(c)k ad cauſas tantum."

In the laſt word, "tantum," the firſt T is a Roman, and the laſt *t* a Saxon one.

The ſketch of the abbey was taken in the autumn of 1802 by

Yours, &c. E. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

I SEND you a ſketch (*Fig.* 5.) of a granite font in Landewednack church, which is ſituated on the Lizard point, the Southernmoſt extremity of Great Britain.

For a moſt learned diſſertation on our antient ſaints and religious edifices, particularly on St. Rumon or Ruan, who, probably, converted the heathen inhabitants of this promontory to Chriſtianity, and baptized them out of this very font, I need only to refer you to Mr. Whitaker's "Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall hiſtorically ſurveyed;" but, as this ſpecimen of antient taſte ſeems to have eſcaped his notice, I requeſt the favour of one of your learned readers to decypher and explain the inſcription *Fig.* 6. C. H. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 5.

THE annexed (*Fig.* 7.) is taken from a grave-ſtone, found among the ruins of Witlingham Church, in Norfolk. There is a ſimilar one in Blomefield's "Hiſtory of Norfolk," vol. I. p. 104, new edition.

Deſcribing Fersfield, in that county, and the monuments, &c. of the du Bois family, he ſays,

"Upon the ground, cloſe to the arch, lies a large raiſed coffin-ſtone, with a croſs on three grieces, the monument, perhaps, of his (William du Bois) father."

The ſtone, which I myſelf ſaw, was placed with the croſs downwards; and the croſs itſelf is in relief; nor is it a different ſtone inlaid, becauſe, when broken by accident, I found that it was one ſolid ſtone.

If any of your correſpondents will inform me of what deſcription this croſs is, and its particular deſign, they will oblige Yours, &c. L. H. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 30.

THE Hiſtory of *Hewgill*, or *Hogſhill* Caſtle, its founders, antient proprietors, &c. would oblige a very conſtant Reader, and occaſional Correſpondent: alſo the pedigree of the Sandford family, of Yorkſhire and Weſtmoreland, of which houſe was Sir

Sir Edmund Sandford, page to Henry IV. in 1402, son of Sir Edmund S. of Thorpe, in Yorkshire.

The public prints have made strange mistakes relative to the brave Gen. Beresford and Sir Samuel Hood. Gen. William Carr Beresford is the son of the late Marquis of Waterford, and enjoyed every advantage of education in common with the legitimate children of the noble Marquis. Sir Sam. Hood is certainly not the *grandson* of Viscount Hood; but he is a near relation, it is presumed, as the Barony of Bridport is in remainder to him next after the Hon. Samuel Hood, second son of Henry Lord Hood, only son of Samuel Viscount Hood, of Whitley. The death of Sir Samuel's father is recorded in your vol. LXXV. p. 1083.

No answer has been given to the question of the eligibility of Deacons to Parliament; nor of the freedom from arrest of Peers of Scotland and Ireland, not representatives.

When were the Irish titles of Knight of the Glin, Knight of Kerry, and Knight of the Valley, first assumed? Miss Owenson, in her "Wild Irish Girl," seems to attribute them to Milesian origin; but the only three families thus distinguished are of English descent, deriving from Maurice Fitzgerald (ancestor also of the Duke of Leinster, and Earl of Kerry) who went to Ireland in the reign of Henry the Second.

An occasional Correspondent.

Mr. Urban, *St. James's Palace, Nov.* 14.

THE Review of my account of the Convent of Minoresses, formerly without Aldgate, p. 932, compels me to call on your wonted impartiality for the insertion of the following reply.

It is so far from being "a mere compilation from printed books," that by much the most considerable part of it was derived immediately from *original* and manuscript documents, preserved in the Tower of London and other public repositaries, to which I had access by favour of the late Tho. Astle, esq. the late Rev. Samuel Ayscough of the British Museum, John Kipling, esq. of the Rolls Chapel, and Thomas Walker, esq. registrar of the diocese of London; of whose politeness on the occasion, I embrace this opportunity of making my most grateful acknowledgments.

Instead of the paltry motive assigned by the Reviewer for drawing up the memoir, mine was a wish, as a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, to fill up one chasm in our monastic history, and to add something, however small, to that mass of information respecting our national antiquities, which it is the professed and laudable object of that respectable body to accumulate.

This flatement I thought due, not only to myself, to the Society, and to the Publick, but to Mr. Urban's long-established Miscellany.

Yours, &c. Henry Fly.

Mr. Urban, *London, Oct.* 28.

HAVING heard lately some account of an accident which happened from a man-trap some years ago, and wishing for farther information on the subject; I shall take it as a favour if any of your correspondents will refer me to some register of that time, where this transaction is recorded.

The account which I have heard is, that about the year 1762 a lady, walking in a garden at Somhgate, Middlesex, was caught in one of these traps, by which accident her leg was broken. The relations of this lady brought an action against the owner of the garden, and recovered very great damages. The decision which was given in this case may, perhaps, determine the legality, or illegality, of placing these disgraceful and inhuman machines.

An Inquirer.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 8.

YOU are desired to insert the following correction of a passage in the letter, (p. 919) concerning the Oxford books. The author, at the time of writing that letter, supposed that the reading *shod, begirt*, instead of *should be girt*, in George Cranmer's letter annexed to Walton's Life of Hooker, was a modern emendation, the same not being found in any edition of that life. He has since seen the first edition of that letter, published separately, in 1642; where the reading is, *shod, girt*; and upon this authority the reading was altered in the edition of Walton's Life, lately printed at Oxford; as also before by Dr. Zouch, who follows that edition throughout, as he has signified in a note.

Oxoniensis.

LET-

LETTER XXXIV. ON PRISONS.

—— Quos orbe sub omni
Jam vix septenâ numerat sapientia famâ*.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Octob.* 15.

ALTHOUGH, upon a moderate calculation, nine hundred and twenty three thousands of our fellow-creatures are daily consigned to the grave, yet few indeed claim any memorial beyond domestic loss, or disunion of private friendship; but in an individual whose exertions have been devoted to the promotion of public good, his death becomes a public calamity.

Little did I anticipate in introducing into the preceding essay, the brilliant galaxy of Philanthropists, that I should so soon have to record the extinction of one of its brightest constellations in the death of Dr. HALL; of which event my friend NEILD, who is now re-visiting the prisons in Wales, informs me, in pathetic expressions of grief and regret. In his letter dated Launceston, Cornwall, Sept. 27th, he says,—"I wish I could give you a better account of myself. For two days past I thought that I was rapidly recovering; and I directed my course to Bodmin, through Launceston, rather than to Plymouth, that I might enjoy the company of my learned friend Dr. Hall a day or two, as well as benefit by his advice. The Doctor was that excellent Physician I found in the gaol on my first visit there, visiting and gratuitously prescribing for the sick, which I have before mentioned. Imagine how I was, and am affected, by hearing that he is no more. He expired last night, in consequence of a fall. The news was brought when I was in the Gaol here, and communicated to me by the Rev. Dr. Mayson, with whom I shall pass to-morrow. This fatal event has so unhinged me, that I know not what to do, nor which way my melancholy will direct my steps. My affliction is deep, and too strong for my philosophy. I am going to bed; I wish I could add to *rest*."

In commemorating a distinguished character, rendered still more interesting by the testimony of the benevolent NEILD, may the sentiment of Milton, *ad Patrem*, ever be impressed on the survivors:

"Nomen in exemplum sero servabi-
"mus ævo †."

The information on the improved state of Prisons, communicated in a preceding letter, (Chepstow, Sept. 14,) would afford some solace to grief, and substitute pleasing for the many painful sensations which the history of Prisons must have excited, were anxious solicitude relieved on account of the precarious state of health of my excellent Friend, whose life is important in proportion to the vast extent of human infelicity. "I am just returned," he observes, "from Brecon, and have the pleasure to inform you that the Gaol there has, since my last visit, received every improvement which the original bad construction of the building will admit. The old gaoler, whose cruel treatment and half-starving his prisoners I so much complained of on my last visit, was dismissed, and a new one is appointed. Women are no longer loaded with irons. When I had finished my remarks, I waited on the Magistrates, and my observations will be laid before the Quarter Sessions. It gives me, and I am sure it will give you, great pleasure to be informed, that the City and Borough Goals are every where improving, and seem in every place to engross the attention of Magistracy."

Whilst this relation is perused with genuine pleasure, the sacred injunction, "Be not weary in well doing," is impressively illustrated, and persevering exertion to lessen vice and misery amply encouraged. When there were only three or four persons in the world, one of them killed his brother; of twelve Apostles, chosen by Christ, one became a traitor; and, prominent as wickedness may now appear, never was public and private virtue more prevalent than in the present æra of this favoured Empire, in the judgment of J. C. LETTSOM.

MONMOUTH COUNTY GAOL.

Thomas Phillips, gaoler, salary 105*l.* for Gaol and House of Correction. Fees and garnish abolished; yet the Under Sheriff demands 10*s.* 6*d.* for his *liberate*, and the debtor is detained till it is paid! For the conveyance of transports 7*l.* each. Chaplain, the Rev. *John Powell*. Duty, prayers and sermon, on Wednesday; and prayers on Sunday. Salary 90*l.* Surgeon, Mr.

* Wisdom herself can scarcely number seven persons, from among all the sons of men, whom she can honour with such a name.

† We will preserve his name for an example to late posterity.

William

William Powell. Salary 20l. Allowance to debtors who are paupers, one pound and a half of bread *per* day, and one ſhilling *per* week in money. To felons, one pound and a half of bread *per* day, and ſeven pence in money. To Houſe of Correction priſoners, one pound and a half of bread *per* day, and one fourth of their earnings. Thoſe who are impriſoned for a term, have one pound and a half of bread *per* day only. The bread is ſent in from the bakers every other day in loaves of 3lb. weight. Convicts under ſentence of tranſportation have the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. which is given to them in a three-penny loaf every day, and nine-pence a week in money.—Remarks. This Gaol, which is alſo the County Bridewell, has much the appearance of a caſtle; it is ſituated on a fine eminence; the boundary wall incloſes about an acre of ground, given by the Duke of Beaufort. The outer gate has on one ſide the Turnkey's Lodge and a ſmall room. On the other ſide is the waſh-houſe and oven, and ciſtern for ſoft water. Up-ſtairs are three cells for priſoners under ſentence of death, 7 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6, and nine feet high, well lighted and ventilated; and a room for the Turnkey to ſleep in. Over theſe is a flat roof, where criminals are executed. The Gaol is in the centre of the area, and the Keeper's court and houſe front the Turnkey's lodge. On the ground floor are the Viſiting Magiſtrates room, two rooms for the Keeper, and twelve ſleeping cells, 8 feet 9 inches by 6 feet, with glazed windows, five of which are for common-ſide debtors, to whom the County allow a plank bed-ſtead, a ſtraw in ſacking bed, a pair of ſheets, a blanket, and a rug; and in the winter, an additional blanket or rug. Five cells for ſolitary confinement, and two totally dark for the refractory. Maſter's ſide. Debtors have a court-yard 57 feet by 45, and a day-room, 28 feet by 19. and above, a ſleeping room the ſame ſize, to which if the debtor brings his bed, he pays one ſhilling per week, or the Keeper furniſhes beds at 2s. 6d. *per* week each; two ſleep together. If any debtor has a bed in the Keeper's houſe, he pays 5s. *per* week. Mr. *James Gabriel*, of this town, who died March 26, 1754 (*æt.* 75) had been very kind to the priſoners in his life-time, and at his death left them 100l. which is inveſted in the Turnpike ſecurity, from which each priſoner receives every quarter-day a ſixpenny loaf. A memorial of this legacy is fixed up in St. Mary's church.

There are four courts for criminal priſoners, each 57 feet by 45, with water and a ſewer in each, and four very ſmall circular day-rooms, one at the bottom of each tower. The court-yards, not being paved, or gravel bottom, are from the nature of the ſoil, very damp, dirty, and almoſt uſeleſs. In the centre of the building is the Chapel, where the priſoners enter from their reſpective diviſions to the ſeats appropriated for them. On the firſt ſtory are twelve ſleeping-cells, three on each ſide the paſſages or lobbies, of five feet wide; each cell is 8 feet 9 inches by 6 feet, with arched roofs, plank bed-ſteads, and double doors, the outer of wood, and the inner iron-grated, well ventilated, with a window half glazed and inſide ſhutters. At the end of each lobby or paſſage is a room intended for priſoners to undreſs in, on going to bed. Above theſe are 12 other ſleeping cells, the ſame as thoſe deſcribed, with iron-grated windows, inſide ſhutters, and ſloping blinds. In the attic ſtory are two good-ſized infirmaries, one for men, the other for women; and there are four circular rooms on the top, one in each tower, 12 feet diameter, and 7 feet high, totally dark, with ſtraw on the floor, for refractory priſoners. The ſpace between the court-yards and boundary wall is from 15 to 30 feet, and makes the Keeper a convenient garden. Rules and Orders are printed, but not ſtuck up. The Act for preſervation of health, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up.

Houſe of Correction. Priſoners here and female felons are ſometimes employed in ſpinning coarſe cloth, and making tobacco-pipes, and receive half their earning; but employment is ſeldom to be procured. There is a cold bath and county cloathing for the priſoners uſe, and they have freſh ſtraw and clean ſheets once a month, and clean linen once a week. Men felons have no employment. Prayer-books are ſupplied to thoſe who can read; and the Magiſtrates now viſit frequently, as appears by the entries in the book. The Gaol very clean. I weighed the bread, and found every loaf full weight. Priſoners, Nov. 15, 1802: Debtors three. Felons eight. Petty offenders

fenders three. Total 14.—Priſoners Sept. 5, 1805. Debtors one. Felons 10. Petty offenders two. Deſerter, one. Total 14.—Sept. 11, 1806. Debtors three. Felons five. Petty offenders ſeven. Lunatic, one. Total 16. At my viſit in 1805, I found the gaoler was dead, and that the magiſtrates continued his widow in that ſituation, with an aſſiſtant, at 50l. *per annum*, and likewiſe allowed nine ſhillings a week to a Turnkey, to which Mr. Phillips has added three ſhillings *per* week.

Monmouth Town Gaol. *James Walkman*, gaoler, ſince *William Jarratt*, now *William Jones*, ſalary 9l. Fees, none. He is a ſheriff's officer, and ſerjeant at mace. No Chaplain. Surgeon from the town, if wanted. No debtors are confined here now. Allowance to felons 4d. a day, in bread. Two ſmall rooms on the firſt floor, and a large one above very dirty, the ſtraw on the floor worn to duſt, and an offenſive tub as a ſewer in one corner, which the Keeper told me was emptied once a quarter. Priſoners, Nov. 15, 1802, none. At my viſit Sept. 4, 1803, I found the Gaol in the ſame filthy ſtate, the old keeper dead, and William Jarratt appointed in his room. Neither the Act for the preſervation of health, or clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. This wretched Gaol is rendered additionally offenſive by adjoining a manufactory for candles. Priſoners Sept. 4, 1803, two. Sept. 11, 1806, none.

Abergavenny Gaol. Keeper *Wm. Thomas*; ſalary, none. Conſiſts of two rooms; that for priſoners is ten feet by four, with arched roof; wood bedſtead and ſtraw; lighted by an aperture in the wall, and a grating of eight inches ſquare in the door, through which they receive their proviſions. Priſoners Nov. 16, 1802, none. Sept. 6, 1803, none. Sept. 12, 1806, none.

The County Bridewell at Usk (formerly a chapel) is now aboliſhed, and conſolidated with the County Gaol.

My dear Friend, Though this tour of viſitation has been unuſually long, you muſt not expect to ſee me before the middle of December. To-morrow I propoſe ſetting out for Shrewſbury, Stafford, Worceſter, and Hereford, which, with Priſons of leſſer note, will fully occupy the time of yours moſt ſincerely Jas. Neild.

Dr. Lettſom, London.

Observations on the First Epistle of Horace.

(Concluded from p. 916.)

Sine pulvere palmæ (11).

(11). It is well known, that to have come off victorious in the Olympic games, was accounted among the Greeks the utmoſt pitch to which the ambition of a private individual could aſpire, and what might make him even an object of envy to princes. As the area of the gladiators, as well as the race-courſe, was covered with a very fine ſand, ſo the conteſts were uſually attended by clouds of duſt. But there were not wanting examples of the prize being obtained *ἀκονὶ, without duſt*; namely, when there was no one who would venture to engage with the challenging agoniſtic. Pauſanias relates, that this firſt happened to a certain Drombeus of Mantinea; but, long before him, Hercules had won the prize in every ſpecies of conflict, as no one was reſolute enough to contend with a wreſtler of his muſcular force. The application of the ſimilitude, which perhaps does not immediately ſtrike every reader, is this: He that gains the prize of wealth, and the advantages connected with it, muſt undergo much trouble, great fatigues, and many dangers; and what contemptible people he has for his rivals! Who would not rather ſtrive to win the infinitely nobler prize of wiſdom and virtue, eſpecially as it is ſo eaſily obtained; ſince, after all, it depends ſolely on our own earneſt reſolutions? One word on the palms of the victors. The crowns with which they were honoured at the Olympic games, were wreaths of wild olive; at the Iſthmian, of pine; at the Nemean, of ivy; at the Pythian, of laurel: but, together with the chaplet, the conqueror received at the ſame time a palm-branch in his hand. This cuſtom was obſerved in all the various kinds of conteſt, and ſeems to have come down to the Greeks from the Orientals and the remoteſt antiquity.

Hæc Janus ſummus ab imo (12).

(12). That is, nothing is heard but this, on the Exchange at Rome, from one end to the other. Janus, an old Latin deity, to whom even Romulus had devoted a temple on the Janiculine Mount at Rome, was the patron god of all imports and exports; and parti-

particularly the great vaulted thoroughfares to public or private buildings, by which there was a passage into other streets, were called *Jani*. There were three such *Jani* in the Roman markets, that were inclosed, and contained covered halls and shops; these Jani were distinguished by the names, the upper, middle, and lower Janus. These three Jani composed the Exchange of Rome; the money-changers especially had their tables and writing-rooms ad Janum medium; as, amongst others, may be seen from a passage in Cicero, de Offic. lib. ii. 25. De quærendâ, de collocandâ pecuniâ, etiam de utendâ, commodius à quibusdam *optimis viris ad medium Janum sedentibus* quam ab ullis philosophis ullâ in schola disputatur.

Sed quadringentis sex septem millia desint (13).

(13). The sum requisite to be possessed of for being admitted of the Equestrian order, 400,000 sesterces, or about 3125*l.* of our money. A sesterce is here computed at one penny, halfpenny, farthing, half-farthing.

Plebs eris (14).

(14). Romulus divided all his Romans into three ranks; the first consisted of senators, the second of knights; he that was of neither of these two, belonged to the common people (*plebs*) or the commonalty. In process of time another rank sprung up, by which all Romans who were not Patricians (that is, who were not descended from the first hundred senators, or *patres conscripti*, constituted by Romulus, or from those who came of them under the succeeding kings) were called Plebeians. Here the word *plebs* is taken in its primitive and most usual signification, which, in the time of Horace, when no one would any longer be *plebs*, had something of a contemptuous import, as with us the word *vulgar*.

At puer ludentes (15).

(15). The childish sport which Horace here makes use of, to shame the old children of his time, was a kind of ball-play. He who never missed was king; he who always missed was the ass, and was obliged to sit still and look on while the others were continuing their sport.

Roscia, dic sodes (16).

(16). Here I would take a little liberty with the text, the only one I shall allow myself in that way. There follows immediately upon the words, *Rex eris si recte facies!* the following sentence:

——— hic murus aheneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ!

The sentiment is beautiful, but seems to me to have no good effect in this place; and, besides that, the pompous tone is remarkably dissonant from that of the sentence both before and after; it likewise very disagreeably interrupts the lively dialogue of the Poet with himself. I know not whether the matter would be mended, if the brazen wall, as Lambinus supposes, were an allusion to a couple of verses of an antient poet, cited by Plato in the sixth book of the Laws, who says, "It is better that a city should be fortified with brass and iron walls" (namely, by brave citizens well armed), "than with earthen." It is possible that something of this sort was quite fresh in our Author's memory. Be that as it may, this line and a half would do honour to the finest heroic poem that ever was composed: but for that very reason it has but a poor effect by the side of the "puerorum nænia."

Lacrymosa poemata Pupi (17).

(17). Pupius was the name of a well-known consular family at Rome; whereas of the tragedian Pupius (however he may have come by his respectable appellative), we should have known nothing if Horace had not here mentioned him, and that, as it appears, in a bantering way; and thus given occasion to the scholiast Acron to communicate to us his epitaph, which at least saves us the trouble of bewailing the loss of his lamentable tragedies. It runs thus:

Flebunt amici et bene noti mortem meam,
Nam populus in me vivo lacrumavit satis.

We see from hence why Horace calls his pieces *lacrymosa*. The good man was of that class of Poets who make the excellence of a tragedy to consist in its extorting tears and sobs; and, from the fate that attended his (of which already in the time of Quintilian there was not a word more said) they may foretell that which awaits their own, who lay so much stress on the streams of

of tears, which, it is ſaid, have been drawn forth by ſome modern performances.

Hortatur et optat (18).

(18). It was one of the privileges of the Roman knights, in conformity with the Roſcian law, that they had their peculiar ſeat in the Circus and the Amphitheatre, and were nearer to the performers than the populace.

Bellua multorum es capitum (19).

(19). The reaſons alleged by Bentley, who in his corrections of Horace is often ſo extremely unfortunate, for determining him to read *eſt* inſtead of *es*, are very miſerable. Is it neceſſary then that the figurative animal to which Horace applies the ſpeech of the fox to the lion (in a well-known fable of Æſop) ſhould be preciſely a lion? And why muſt Horace not dare to ſay a word more to his figurative beaſt, than the fox in the fable ſays to the lion?

Multis occulto creſcit res fœnore (20).

(20). In the days of Horace, as it is natural to imagine, the capital of the world ſwarmed with people reſolved to make their fortune; and one of the moſt frequented ways which led to the temple of this goddeſs, was the farming of the taxes and revenues of the ſtate, and all kinds of undertakings that were of a lucrative caſt. To this latter ſort belonged the furniſhing of funerals. They are mentioned together by Juvenal in his third ſatire:

——— Ædem conducere, flumina, portus [cadaver, &c.
Siccandam eluviem, portandum ad buſta

To theſe the people of faſhion and the opulent of all ranks uſed to pay large ſums of money for the funerals of their relations, which they took the care of upon themſelves, as a ſort of undertakers, or *entrepreneurs*, and were called *Deſignatores*. All theſe honeſt men did not indeed uniformly act with the perfect integrity of the honeſt man of the Stoics, with whom one might play at odd or even in the dark: to them all kinds of gain ſmelled ſweet, however mephitic its ſource might be. However, they were therefore rich, built themſelves a houſe, gave good dinners, had magnificent villas, lived with the great, were gazed at by the populace, and looked down upon ſuch honeſt ſcoundrels as Nigritius and his fellows, as on poor devils who had not ſenſe enough to make their way in the world. Theſe are prime features in which people of the capital cities of great kingdoms have always been alike; and, in ſpite of Philoſophy and Chriſtianity, always will be alike.

Nullus in orbe ſinus Baiis, &c. (21).

(21). Every one that was rich and great in Rome would have a country ſeat in the charming Campania, particularly in the diſtrict of Naples, Baiæ, Puteoli, one of the pleaſanteſt ſea-coaſts in the world. But they were all outſhone by the celebrated villa of Lucullus, which had more the look of a magnificent town than a rural ſeat. Here this Roman Xerxes* cauſed mountains to be cut through, for conducting the ſea into a lake which he had dug on his eſtate; and, on the other hand, cauſed whole bays of the ſea to be ſtopped up with dams, for the purpoſe of covering them with marble ſtructures. This exorbitant luxury in building, which Horace takes notice of in various paſſages of his lyric poems, was conſtantly increaſing under the reign of Auguſtus, and perhaps was carried higher by no one than by Mæcenas himſelf.

Cras ferramenta Teanum (22).

(22). Teanum was a town at the North-eaſt end of Campania, diſtant above 30 miles from Baiæ.

Lectus genialis, &c. (23).

This is one of thoſe rapid tranſitions of Horace, which the Engliſh reader muſt make himſelf a bridge to get at.

Balnea, tonſores, &c. (24).

Mæcenas, with all the qualities that fitted him for ſerving his friend Octavius Cæſar in the moſt important offices, was, in whatever related to his perſon and way of life, as elegant, and as attentive to every trifle of this nature as the idleſt fop in all Rome. This exceſſive affectation of elegance and refinement frequently drew upon him the raillery of Auguſtus, who in ſuch matters rather ran into the oppoſite extreme; and we here ſee, that

* Lucullus—profuſæ hujus in ædificiis conviſtibuſque et apparatibus luxuriæ primus auctor fuit; quem ob injectas moles mari et receptum ſuffoſſis montibus in terras mare, Magnus Pompeius *Xerxen togatum* vocare conſuevit. Velleius Paterculus, lib. ii. c. 33.

even

even Horace made no ſcruple of indulging in a little merriment on the minute attention paid by his exalted patron to the outſide of his friends.

Quid? me[a], &c. (25).

(25). Here again the poet breaks off abruptly, that he may not bluntly tell his illuſtrious friend, what withal he deſigns to tell him; namely, that, ſituated as he was, and as Mæcenas himſelf, in matters that related to the internal well-being, did not think much more juſtly than the *viri optimi ad medium Janum ſedentes*, nothing was left for him, but to help himſelf as well as he could.

Quadrata rotundis? (26).

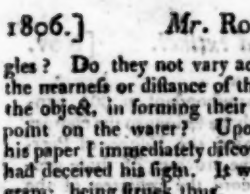
(26). Horace, as if he had all at once bethought himſelf *to whom* he was writing, concludes, either from complaiſance to Mæcenas, to whom probably any ridicule thrown out upon a ſet of people whoſe declared antagoniſt he was, always came opportunely, or, becauſe he himſelf would not willingly miſs an opportunity of having a fling at the Stoics; I ſay, for one or other of theſe reaſons, he concludes with an ironical affirmation of the famous paradox, on which, as a very convenient common-place, the Stoics uſed to roll and tumble about, more for the entertainment than the edification of their audience; as that nonſenſically ſounding propoſition is, that the wiſe man alone is beautiful, noble, healthy, rich, free, a king, &c. which, though eaſily ſuſceptible of a very rational interpretation, yet as eaſily preſented a handle to the ſcoffers to lance their wit againſt the whole venerable Stoa.

The quick tranſition he makes by the blunt *ad ſummam (in a word*, or, *after all)*, ſeems, indeed, to throw a ridicule on the whole morality he has hitherto been preaching with ſo much zeal and unction; and ſo to laugh away at once all the good he might have wrought in Mæcenas. But Horace knew mankind and the man with whom he had to do too well, to think of giving him a new turn of mind, which in his ſituation could not be natural. His deſign was, not to convert Mæcenas, but to tell him how he thought for himſelf, and dexterouſly to give him to underſtand, that it was not to be ſuppoſed he ſhould think he exiſted only for the purpoſe of furniſhing entertainment to the great men of Rome. That our poet, with all his facetiouſneſs, was very much in earneſt on the ſcore of his philoſophy, is not to be doubted; the proof of this runs through the whole epiſtle. But therefore it became his urbanity, not to play the pedant with ſuch a perſon as Mæcenas; eſpecially as he, perhaps, was as well convinced as Socrates and Shaftesbury, that the kind of light in which whatever is falſe, extravagant, and unbecoming, is ridiculous, only ſo much more improves the natural beauty of truth; or, to ſpeak more preciſely, only makes the falſe, the interpolated, the mutilated, and exceſſive, the more ſtriking in the outlines of the ſhadows with which we muſt content us inſtead of themſelves.

Mr. URBAN, *Worceſter, Nov.* 10.

YOUR correſpondent, Mr. Squire, (p. 901.) has endeavoured to nullify all I have advanced on the ſubject of reflections on water. He ſays, we muſt not believe our eyes; and, agreeably to this, I think I ſhall make him a co-example with myſelf of the deceivableneſs of ſight. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, if you and I were talking to him face to face, he would endeavour to perſuade us that it was not *him* we were talking to, but ſome other; it was error of ſight. This is full as "curious" as the opening of my paper on Reflections; with this difference, that mine is a fact and his a fallacy; at leaſt in my opinion. Had his remarks been given with candour, I ſhould have thankfully acknowledged them; but, as they are given, he muſt not be offended at the ſtyle of my reply. I could wiſh to anſwer him, but am rather at a loſs how to do it; becauſe it does not clearly appear to me whether he underſtands, or *wreſts* my meaning: I think the latter. If this is not true, he certainly *miſtakes* my meaning: for I contended, (and ſtill contend), about more than one object in a picture, if reflected perpendicularly, being out of nature when ſeen by the eye fixed in a certain point; but of this hereafter. His catoptrical remarks I admit to be juſt; but, when he aſſerts that the eye has no ſhare in them, we do not quite agree. I am as ſenſible as he, that the angles of incidence and reflection are equal, and in the ſame plane; this has never been diſputed. And here I would aſk him, if the ſituation of the eye is not material, what it is that conſtitutes thoſe angles?

gles? Do they not vary according to the nearneſs or diſtance of the eye from the object, in forming their impinging point on the water? Upon reading his paper I immediately diſcovered what had deceived his ſight. It was my diagram; being ſtruck thus,



in the ſimpleſt way, to be placed in the type, and give an idea of my principal object; namely, that reflections on water vaniſh in the eye; the chief deſign of that diagram. And what could I do better for ſimplicity? I could not give the two planes in which objects are ſeen in nature, without an apparatus, which I thought would be unneceſſary to men of ſcience, and would not be required by the picturesque obſerver. But, ſeeing this has miſled your mathematical correſpondent, I will tell him how to rectify it. Let him lay down my diagram; putting the repreſentation of the eye in the parallel plane, and drawing viſual rays from the foot of the upright objects to the eye; folding the paper along the line in which the planes interſect, or the ſhore of the river; and then, ſuppoſing the eye in its proper place, and raiſing the perpendicular from the parallel plane (which is here ſuppoſed to be water); he will immediately ſee all the lines perpendicular in themſelves (if I may uſe the expreſſion with regard to the inclined or ſide reflections), the rays of incidence and reflection being in the ſame plane, agreeably to every catoptrical rule, which I ſhould have thought a ſcientific man might have known, without giving me the trouble of pointing it out to him. For you know, Mr. Urban, that the objects ſeen in nature, ſuch as I am arguing upon, are ſeen in two planes; a parallel and a perpendicular: and in a diagram of them I perceive it is impoſſible to ſhew the reflection perpendicular to the object, unleſs it is directly before the eye, without two planes; that is, raiſing the perpendicular in which the object is ſeated. But, this being done, the reflections (every one muſt know I mean reflected images) if carried rightly to the eye, their true vaniſhing point, will all appear perpendicular to their objects, however ſituated in the picture; ſtrictly conformable to catoptrical rule. And this your Correſpondent will immediately ſee, if he is not wilfully blind. But it is thus only when the parallel plane is water or mirror; for, when it is land it is ſubject to the rules of perſpective only, not being a reflecting body, and may be ſhewn on one plane. Your Correſpondent's principal objection being fully, and I truſt ſcientifically anſwered; the reſt I deem as trifles ſcarcely worth notice; but I will anſwer them all. To his remark on my having made the ſtudy of Reflections a ſcience, I confeſs it was inadvertently ſaid; and if my ignorance of the Authors he has quoted will not plead my excuſe, I ſtand corrected. But this is the only thing I will plead guilty to, if what I have ſaid will not excuſe me. For as to his remark on my definition of "ſhadows and reflections, which he is pleaſed to ſay is "contrary to reaſon and truth," he himſelf grants my poſition by ſaying, they are "almoſt the reverſe of each other," for indeed they are ſo. But, to anſwer him in another way: I affirm that they are defined according to nature, and that is reaſon; and for the truth, many inſtances may be adduced, but I will content myſelf with one only, and that ſhall be his own face; which if he places before a mirror, ſetting aſide the deceivableneſs of ſight, he will ſee it reflected on the ſurface; but all his wiſdom cannot ſend that reflection through the body. Mr. Squire has not only wreſted, or miſtaken my meaning, but he has miſapplied his obſervations, which may be ſeen by his applying the rules of incidence and reflection to the operation or quality of a reflection, what I am there upon; an inſtance that it is impoſſible for man to be perfect. For that remark ſhould have been particularly applied to the inclined rays of the diagram, where his ſight was deceived, and to which I myſelf have applied it. But what "excites my ſurpriſe" moſt of all, is his waving the principal object of my paper, my endeavour to prove that reflections on water have a vaniſhing point in the eye. Indeed that was all I wiſhed to eſtabliſh; becauſe it is a point I have never yet ſeen remarked by any but myſelf; and it muſt at leaſt be allowed an amuſing obſervation to the picturesque obſerver; and to the mathematical one, as a branch of catoptrics. For I

ſet reflections on water in the firſt claſs of the picturesque beauties of nature. But this, the important point of all, Mr. Squire has thought proper to wave; and why? becauſe he cannot overthrow it. For he does not ſay that any of the authors he has quoted have treated on reflections on water as having a yaniſhing point in the eye; which was what I wiſhed to know, and even requeſted it. And if it has been treated of before, and I ignorant of it, which I ſolemnly declare myſelf to be; it does not at all derogate from the curioſity of my diſcovery. Confident I have now anſwered all your Correſpondent's remarks, (and I hope all others, if any more Squires ſhould ariſe) without evaſion or ſubterfuge, I take my leave of the ſubject; for your Correſpondent may be aſſured I have no other publication in view; as even this had not appeared, had not his manner of expreſſion demanded it. I ſhall therefore allow him the laſt word without reply, if he chuſes to take it; and leave your readers to judge if what he ſhall ſay farther may be attributed to a candid and generous mind; of which his letter is a bad ſpecimen. And now, Mr. Urban, I ſhall conclude with a word or two with you only, if you will permit it. In my former paper I have expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the theory there laid down, introduced on canvaſs. But, though I have here ſcientifically demonſtrated the principal part, to the excluſion of the poſſibility of a doubt of its truth; and maintained the reſt to be true; yet I freely confeſs to you, that the impoſſibility of doing it on one plane only, was overlooked by me, in the enthuſiaſm of that paper; and I allow your correſpondent the merit of rouzing me to a re-conſideration. J. Ross.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

AN ingenious Correſpondent p. 904, in his obſervations on Brydges's Peerage, has the following paſſage; "Some very antient titles have been given up by the poſſeſſors; many of them through fear, in the time of the different rebellions, and theſe have, I ſee, been ranked amongſt extinct ones; whereas there are now living to my certain knowledge ſeveral male deſcendants of ſuch Noblemen." Will your Correſpondent favour us with a liſt of ſuch male deſcendants now living?

THE EDITOR OF DEBRETT'S PEERAGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

YOUR Correſpondent, p. 904, cannot ſurely be ſerious in the charges he brings againſt the Editors of Peerages. It is the province of thoſe gentlemen to record the pedigrees of the Peers whoſe titles are recognized by the Houſe of Lords; nor have they the power of admitting into their pages the hiſtories of families not ſo recognized. If (as your Correſpondent ſtates) there are exiſting many deſcendants of antient Peers, their want of exertion in neglecting to claim their honours cannot fairly be imputed as a crime to a ſimple Editor of a Peerage-book. For can any ſerious injury accrue to thoſe gentlemen, from their titles being ſet down as extinct, in ſuch publications? Your Correſpondent concludes in a manner very extraordinary, by recommending it to the attention of The Editors of Peerages! whether it would not be better "to revive old titles, than create new Lords." For my own part, Mr. Urban, I feel more pleaſure in reading the *new* "recorded honours" of a Chatham, a Nelſon, or a Hutchinſon, than the revival of antient honours, in an obſcure (perhaps doubtful) deſcendant; and let me aſk your Correſpondent (who ſeems ſo blinded by his veneration for titles which have nothing perhaps but bare antiquity to recommend them) what was the *real worth* of the de la Poles, the Spencers, the Hickes's, the Cranfields, the Roberts's, and the tribe of ſervile minions, unworthily elevated by James I. Of the Peers of Henry VIII. was not Lord Cromwell the ſon of a blackſmith, and Paget of extraction ſo low, as to be degraded from the order of the Garter in a ſubſequent reign; and is it with theſe we are to compare the long liſt of preſent Worthies, whom your correſpondent ſtigmatizes as *young lords*, the Greys, an Erſkine, a Malmeſbury, a Collingwood, a Hood, a Whitworth, a Lake, or a Sidmouth?

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

A GENTLEMAN having in his poſſeſſion an original letter under the Privy Seal of King Charles the Firſt, has permitted me to take a copy of it, for your Magazine; this original letter being curious, and as it is probable others of the ſame kind were reſorted to at the time of the date of this letter; which was after the battle of Edgehill, when

when the King's neceſſities were ſupplied in ſome degree by means of contributions or aſſeſſments, many of which were probably of this kind. If I am not miſtaken, George Digbye, whoſe ſignature is to this letter, was the eldeſt ſon of the firſt Earl of Briſtol, and who, being returned M.P. for Dorſetſhire, was appointed one of the Committee to prepare a charge againſt the Earl of Strafford; but, upon diſcovery of the unjuſt practices againſt him, became his advocate; and on the King leaving the Parliament at London, and going to Oxford, was appointed Secretary of State to his Majeſty.

Yours, &c. R. B.

At the top is a ſeal of Royal Arms, quarterly, 1. and 4. France and England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, ſurmounted with a regal crown encompaſſed with the Garter, and an outer circle with the King's titles.

"*CHARLES R.*

"Truſtie and wel beloved, we greet yow well. Though we are unwilling in the leaſt degree to preſs upon our good ſubⁿ, yet wee muſt obey that neceſſitye which compels Us in this publiqe diſtracc'on, when our owne money and revenue is ſeized and deteyned from Us, to lay hold on any thing which with God's bleſſing may be a meanes to p'ſerve this Kingdome. Wee muſt therefore deſire forthwith to lende Us the ſum of five hundred pounds in plate or money for our neceſſary ſupport and the mainten'nce of our Army, which wee be compelled to raiſe for the defence of our perſon, the Proteſtant Religion, and the Lawes of the land. Wee have truſted this bearer to receyve it of you; and wee do promiſe yo^u on the word of a King to repay it with Intereſt. And of this ſervice wee cannot doubt, ſince, if you ſhall refuſe to give Us this teſtimony of yo'r affecc'on, you will give Us too great cauſe to ſuſpect your dutie and inclinac'on both to our perſon and to the publiqe peace. Given at our Court at Oxford, this firſt day of December, 1642.

"By his M^tⁱᵉ command,

"GEORGE DIGBYE."

"To our truſty and wel beloved Nicholas Steward, of Hartley, Eſq."

"This Some of 500l. menco'ned in this Letter, is diſcharged by order from ye Right ho^blᵉ Lord Hexham, and ye reſt of his M^tⁱᵉ Comiſcyoners of that County. Witneſs my Hand the xxiiijth of April, 1643. Per me Faeſer Cornelyre."

PRESENT STATE OF YORK [1806].

CONVICTION compels me to acknowledge, that while the name of Antiquary is ſo generally coveted by the higher orders of ſociety, the real admirers of the noble ſtudy are but few. That man of rank and affluence is a faithful follower in the purſuit, who devotes thereto his time, his patronage, and his influence, doing honour to his country, and to the memories of the anceſtors from whom he derives the means to do this earthly good. By the encouragement he gives to expedite the ardour of the imitative hand, what has he not to expect to ſee pourtrayed from our Antiquities; and what praiſe will not Futurity beſtow on his name, as he will leave behind him on paper repreſentations of thoſe works, which others of contra-diſpoſitions may have in a few years, transformed, or utterly deſtroyed! At this moment I am under an obligation of this nature, and of the moſt pleaſing recollection; an obligation that has enabled me to go through a ſurvey of this antient City, and more eſpecially of the Cathedral, aided by a minute ſeries of plans, elevations, ſections, and detail of decorations, &c. &c. of that wonderful pile, which I have taken this Summer. Hence I am enabled to ſpeak with the greateſt preciſion of the various ſtyles, the modes of workmanſhip, the unbounded diſplay of ſculpture, both in figures and ornaments; and however I may fail in point of ability to render that juſt eulogium ſuch objects demand, the intention will, I truſt, be accepted of; that is, "Take the will for the deed."

In the Magazine for October, p. 817, a perſon ſigning himſelf "Timothy Touch," has touched, methinks rather too hard, the abſorbed feelings of the good natives of this place, and has touched ſtill harder on myſelf than might reaſonably be wiſhed. I have no doubt but Mr. Timothy alludes to me and my employ, where he ſays, a "certain Architect," &c. and calls me (I thank him, however, for letting me ſee my own likeneſs) "ſhy, moroſe, no-ways communicative," and I know not what! I may be irritable, it is true; but I deny that I am in any way inclined to taciturnity; as my propenſity is always to tell every thing I know; more, I fear, than ſome chooſe to hearken to. I am ſo forward in this way, and ſo free of my advice and proffers of ſervice (profeſſionally), that the one is always deſpiſed, and the other

other neglected. It is true, indeed, a few kind fouls there are, who liften to me with much attention, when I am in a complaining mood; but then they only fhake their heads, and cry, "Poor miftaken creature." Inftead of being compared to the man with his finger on his mouth, I ought to be fet out like him, who, overloaded with "SECRETS," was ever babbling to the winds, to rid him of his burthen.

Here take the example.

The furvey of York and the Cathedral, given by our common friend the "Architect," in his Eflays Nos. XCVI. and XCVII. as taken by him 1790, is of too concife and too general a turn; and appears entered upon, more like the fpirit-ftirring alarm for Antiquaries to fly to the aflifance and protection of their choiceft treafures than for any thing elfe. I fhall therefore march in his ftcps, and report progrefs, what part of fuch endlefs ftores remain fince his notice untouched, havocked, deftroyed, altered, or improved.

Micklegate and St. Thomas's Hofpital, untouched. The city-wall from this point to Shelder-gate, every where dilapidated; in many places large breaches in the walls; and the foft is filled with fallen maffes of ftone. Caftlegate and Fifhergate poftems, untouched; wall ftill dilapidated. Old Fifhergate-bar and Walmfgate bar, untouched; as are St. Lawrence's church and ftatues. Laythorp-poftern and bridge; two or three of the centre arches deftroyed, in order to build one new arch in their ftead; under a pretence, that the old ones were not wide enough for barges to pafs through. It is to be wondered at, that the Yorkifts for fo many centuries before had never found out this inconvenience. The difcordance of the antient and modern maſonry is glaringly prepoſterous. Beyond the poftern to the right, at a fharp angle of the wall, is a curious irregular fquare tower, fupported by buttreffes and receding arches: a perfect example of remote Architecture. The wanton dilapidation wrought here is cenfurable in the higheft degree, as nearly all the bafement-ftones of the buttreffes have been taken out, merely for mifchief, as the diflodged ftones lay about this fcene of confufion; and were it not for the judicious junction of the ftone-work of the whole tower, it muft long before this have fallen to the ground, a heap of ruins. Monk-bar and Bootham-bar untouched. Monk-bridge totally deftroyed, and a modern one erected; but for what reafon, fave that of change, I could not learn. The wall from Monk-bar to Bootham-bar, untouched. The wall running on the North-weft fide of the City, from the fhore oppofite to St. Mary's Micklegate, havocked, havocked! I perceive the "Architect" has neglected to defcant on this range; which, from its lofty fituation and numerous towers, deferves particular attention. Gateway, Trinity church; and baſſo-relievo St. Martin's church, untouched. Ouſebridge and chapel; ill-fated objects, your glories are haftening to an end; your wife guardians have voted your excellent conftructures "*miſances*;" that is, "Down with the mighty, let them bite the duft!" The rampart, or abutment, at the Eaft end of the bridge, intended for the more immediate protection of the whole elevation, have been nearly demolifhed, with the houfes that were built on it; and it is unneceffary to remind the intelligent reader, here the onfet is begun; and if any *circumſtances* take place on the centre of the bridge, prior to a general attack, blame not our old bridge-builders. Guildhall, untouched; as is the Roman tower; but a large ſtable has been raifed up within its walls. So much for veneration to the Founders of noble York. St. Mary's Abbey, untouched (that is, fince the Architect's vifit). The lodge of the grand gateway belonging thereto has, indeed, of late been havocked. Some of the beautiful early Tudor windows, of a large and pleafing defign, have given place to a number of old paltry fafh-frames. Here is a monftrous and barbarous innovation! In truth, the fhameful neglect and want of care for thefe religious remains call loudly for remonftrance. Did but the prefent noble owner of St. Mary's (if he inherits the love for Antiquities which his late accomplifhed Parent was proud to own; I write from perfonal knowledge of his much-revered name) know its real ſtate, or did but pace one foot on this fublime fpot, unhappy would be the hour for the prefent fet of inmates.

The Crypts in the Mint-yard, untouched. Could not find the Percy baſſo-relievo. (Condition of the Caſtle and Clifford's Tower in another Eſſay.) Porch of St. Margaret's church, untouched. Needle-work in St. Martin's church,

church, untouched. I overlooked the painting of St. George in the windows. Painting of a bishop in Allhallows church, untouched. St. Ellen's church, *touched* upon with a vengeance. Among other alterations in the West front, the pediminted forms over the North and South ailes have been demolished, and a mean baby-like open-worked parapet thrown over the windows. This work is totally irrelevant to the general front; and what before was excellent, is now ridiculous and contemptible. The old building within the precinct of the Cathedral (St. William's College), untouched; otherwise than that the present renter of the premisses, indifferent to Antiquities, has covered the sitting statue of the Bishop (St. William) with his sign-board, his placard of wares and merchandize! Refrained from exploring the dungeon in the Bishop's Prison, which prison is a most curious and antient Saxon edifice; for, as it is not yet taken down, I concluded the Dungeon was still in being. J. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 17.

JOHN Gibbon, a very learned antiquary of the seventeenth century, was the son of Robert Gibbon, citizen of London, by the only sister of Thomas Edgar, Esq. Recorder of Ipswich, descended from a very antient and respectable family in Kent*, and allied to the families of Fiennes, Culpepper, Whetnal, &c. He was born September 9, 1629. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, and was in his youth a soldier, during which time he visited the Netherlands and France. In 1659 and 1660 he was in Virginia, in the house of Col. Richard Lee, a Royalist. After this he resided for some time in Jersey. In 1671 he was admitted into the College of Arms as Bluemantle Pursuivant, through the interest of Sir William Dugdale, and published in 1682, "Introductio ad Latinum Blasoniam, an Essay to a more correct Blason in Latine than formerly hath been used." 8vo; for which he was deservedly esteemed whilst living, and is now generally known. He lived in St. Catharine's-hospital by the Tower of London: in the chancel of the collegiate church there still hangs a tablet for a female relation of his. Amongst his friends he enumerated Sir Stephen Fox, one of the Lords of the Treasury, &c. "without whose courteous encouragement," says Gibbon, p. 9, "this Essay of mine had hardly faced the world." Whatever may be the general opinion as to the impossibility of expressing the uncouth forms of Heraldry in correct Latin, Gibbon is acknowledged to have exhibited great ingenuity in the attempt. His other works were: Swan's Welcome, 1679; Day-fatality; and, Flagellum Mercurii Antiducales.

The notes from which the above is taken end about 1690, were written at the end of a book of "Collections of Armes," that appears to have belonged to John Pomfret, Rouge-croix Pursuivant. I find, by reference to your Magazine for June 1792, that "in his latter days Gibbon was crazed, and scribbled over half the vacant pages of the Heralds' books with the unintelligible jargon of Astrology."

Nat. Orwade, D. D.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 8.

I SHALL feel myself much obliged if any of your Correspondents will answer the following queries respecting Weever, author of the "Funeral Monuments;" viz. the place of his birth, and the precise year of his decease. That he was a Lancashire man there can be no doubt, as in the epitaph he wrote for himself, he says "Lancashire gave me breath." Granger supposes him to have died about 1632.

Yours, &c. S. D. D.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 25.

BLOMEFIELD, in his History of Norfolk, second edition, vol. II. p. 556, gives the following account of Sir Thomas Wodehouse.

"Sir Thomas was created Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son to King Henry VII. with the Infanta of Spain, and was

* Philipot, *Villare Cantianum*, p. 71. Gent. Mag. September 1788, and June 1789. In p. 39, *Villare*, it appears, that John Gybbon had a grant of the passage between Sandwich and Stonar in Thanet, 13 Edw. III. It is a singular circumstance that Kent has produced more heraldic writers than any other county in England. Philipot, Gibbon, Brooke, and Glover, were natives of the county. Waterhouse, Carter, &c. descended from Kentish families.

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ſent ambaſſador into France, where he married a lady of Picardy for his firſt wife, but by her had no iſſue; and for his ſecond wife he had Thomazine daughter of Sir Roger Townſend, of Raynham, knt. He died in 1487." Query, where was he buried? D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

IN Vol. LXXIV. p. 1243, you gave a biographical account of the late Lord Chedworth, with an abſtract of his Will. That Will having ſince been ably diſcuſſed in two of our Courts of Law; I ſend you the proceedings, which, I think, contain matter well worth preſerving in your valuable Miſcellany. Yours, &c. AUDITOR.

In the court of King's Bench, on Saturday July 5, before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, Richard Wilſon and Thomas Penrice, eſqrs. againſt Alexander Wright and Sackville Henry Frederick Gwynne, eſqrs. Mr. Garrow opened the caſe for the plaintiffs, and ſtated the queſtion to ariſe upon the Will of the late Lord Chedworth; and the queſtion was, whether his Lordſhip was of ſound mind when that Will was executed; being on the 18th of July, 1804. This was an iſſue ſent out of the Court of Chancery, for the purpoſe of trying the queſtion. It was an action brought by Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Penrice, who were deviſees and legatees under the will of that nobleman, to a conſiderable amount. He obſerved, that the queſtion was not ſent into this Court on account of any difficulty which the Lord Chancellor had upon it, but in conformity to the rule of the Court of Chancery, at the inſtance of the heir at law; and he obſerved alſo, that the heir at law of a teſtator who had willed large property to others, had generally an inſtinctive impulſe, as it were, to alledge, that the teſtator was inſane at the time of executing his will, although there was not the leaſt foundation for the aſſertion; and this was one of thoſe caſes. He obſerved, that it often happened to an advocate to have a good deal of difficulty in the conduct of a cauſe; and that difficulty was of two ſorts. The firſt was, when he had no merits to ſupport a ſtatement, and yet was obliged to make one. The other was, when he had nothing to encounter, and there the difficulty was to find out a difficulty; for, in that caſe, he had a ſtatement to make where he had nothing to combat; and he was left to gueſs what was intended to be oppoſed to him. The preſent caſe was of that character. He knew not what the heir at law might inſiſt upon. Was the will a forgery? No, that could not be ſaid, for it was all of the hand-writing of the noble Lord himſelf. Was the noble Lord of ſound mind when he made it? Now, on this point, the Jury ſhould have the hiſtory of his mind and conduct, from the firſt dawn of reaſon in his youth to the hour of his death. Thoſe who had been with him at ſchool at Harrow, thoſe who had afterwards been acquainted with him at College, Noblemen of high rank and eminence now upon the Bench, others at the Bar, who had practiſed in the Court of Quarter Seſſions at Ipſwich, where his Lordſhip was Chairman; by all which it would appear that his Lordſhip was not only ſane, and of a good diſpoſable mind, memory, and underſtanding, but was remarkably well ſtored with learning, a man of reſearch, an excellently ſound lawyer, whoſe opinion guided the other magiſtrates; had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Houſe of Lords on the trial of Lord Haſtings; had, by the accuracy of his notes, explained a part of the evidence, which had been doubtful to many Peers; had a fine taſte for dramatic criticiſm; but, above all, nobody could out-calculate him at Newmarket upon Races, the very laſt place where an inſane perſon, or one of dull intellect, ought to be truſted. With ſuch a well-furniſhed underſtanding, his Lordſhip had ſat down to compoſe his will, and had written it without the aid of any one. He was much befriended in the faithful management of his concerns by Mr. Wilſon, who had acted as his ſolicitor for many years, and who had corrected ſome abuſes in the conduct of his own agents, by which a great deal of property had been reclaimed; ſo that Mr. Wilſon and his lady Mrs. Wilſon had become the objects of his bounty to a handſome degree, on condition that Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Penrice, who was alſo handſomely provided for, ſhould act as truſtees and executors under his Lordſhip's will. Here the learned Counſel read many of the letters of the noble Lord in his correſpondence with Mr. Wilſon, which were remarkable for the philoſophical manner in which he viewed his approaching death, and for the diſtinctneſs and good ſenſe with which he commented on his worldly concerns, and containing an admirable critique on the Young Roſcius. In a word, every ſentence indicated a clear, diſtinct, and ſtrong underſtanding. Samuel Fitch, Poſtle Jackſon, and Charles Batteley, ſubſcribing witneſſes to the will, proved the ſanity of his Lordſhip at the time of its execution. The will was then read.

Earl of Dartmouth was with Lord Chedworth, at ſchool at Harrow, afterwards at college at Oxford, and the noble witneſs ſaid he thought Lord Chedworth a man

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of a ſound underſtanding and much aſſiduity.— Earl Moira was acquainted with the noble Lord many years ago; was at ſchool with him. The opportunity he had of judging was but very ſuperficial; but he never knew of any defect in the noble Lord's underſtanding; he remembered him at the trial of Mr. Haſtings; he had taken notes with great preciſion, which noble Peers on referring to found to be perfectly accurate.—Earl of Suffolk knew the noble Lord alſo in the Houſe of Peers; he appeared to be very much the man of buſineſs, and of good underſtanding. This Nobleman bore evidence alſo to the accuracy of the noble Lord's notes on the trial of Mr. Haſtings. Lord Eldon ſaid, "I knew the late Lord Chedworth; I do not recollect having been in company with Lord Chedworth at all, previous to the time that I had the honour to be Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; I had lived in habits of great intimacy and affection with Mr. Wilſon, who was a near relation of mine, and that circumſtance brought me into the company of my Lord Chedworth. I ſaw him occaſionally, but not often, in the Houſe of Lords; when firſt I ſaw him there, he appeared to be remarkably ſhy, a diffident, and, if I may uſe the word, unapproachable man; I did meet him afterwards both in the Houſe of Lords and in private families; in company at Mr. Wilſon's when I had the honour of holding the Great Seal; this circumſtance led us into converſation, and, in my judgment, my Lord Chedworth was a man of ſound underſtanding, and conſiderable abilities. I ought to add, that I had no other opportunity of knowing any thing of my Lord Chedworth, than the opportunities which I have ſpecified." Sir Charles Bunbury gave proof of Lord Chedworth being conſidered a very acute man at Newmarket, among thoſe who took the amuſements of the turf.

Colonel Stiſted had acted with Lord Chedworth as a Magiſtrate for 19 years, at the Quarter Seſſions, of which his Lordſhip was the Chairman, and he was always looked up to as a perſon of great learning in the profeſſion of the Law; the witneſs declared he would as ſoon abide by his Lordſhip's opinion, as that of any gentleman this moment at the bar. *(Bowing at the ſame time to the gentlemen preſent.)* The Rev. Mr. Higgs, another Magiſtrate, gave ſimilar teſtimony. Mr. William Pearſon, an attorney, who had acted as clerk to the noble Lord as a Magiſtrate, gave proof alſo of the excellent character of that Nobleman's underſtanding. Henry Cowper, Eſq. Clerk of the Houſe of Lords, ſaid, that when he firſt came into that office, he received ſome valuable inſtruction in the duties of it from Lord Chedworth, and had a high opinion of his underſtanding. Mr. Jekyll, King's counſel, ſaid, "I knew my Lord Chedworth at the Univerſity of Oxford, about the period to which the noble Lord upon the Bench alluded. I was at Chriſt Church, and he was at Queen's College; but I have met him frequently in ſociety, and always thought him, though a very ſhy and diffident perſon, a man of a very good underſtanding, and conſiderable literary acquirements. After he left the Univerſity I ſaw but little of him for ſome years; but we did renew our acquaintance and kept it up to that period when he retired into the country, where he died. I frequently met him, and converſed with him in the ſtreet; frequently in the Houſe of Lords, and ſometimes at the Subſcription Coffee houſe near Lincoln's Inn, where the ſociety conſiſts of gentlemen of the law, and of which he was deſirous of being a member." Mr. Garrow here obſerved, "That will be conſidered on the other ſide as a proof of infanity, my Lord." Mr. Jekyll continued, "I have converſed with my Lord Chedworth on a great variety of ſubjects, and particularly on dramatic criticiſm, which he was very fond of; we frequently converſed alſo on political points, and particularly on ſuch points as affected a Magiſtrate in the diſcharge of his duty; and altogether I formed an opinion of him, that he was not only a man of admirable underſtanding, but, in my judgment, he was alſo a man of talents."

George Wilſon, Eſq. a King's Counſel, bore ſimilar teſtimony. Thomas Milles, Eſq. alſo a King's Counſel, had known Lord Chedworth for many years. Nobody could puzzle him by a croſs-examination, in Blackſtone, or Heber's Liſt (the Racing Calendar). He conſtantly correſponded with him, and frequently ſent him an account of any curious caſes that occurred on circuit, on which he always gave his opinion. He ſent him ſome of thoſe caſes in the Summer Aſſizes of 1804; and his Lordſhip anſwered him from his death-bed, regretting that he was not then able to make his obſervations upon them. Meſſrs. Alderſon and Mure, two gentlemen of the Bar who conſtantly went that circuit, ſpoke to a knowledge of the deceaſed for upwards of 28 years, and attended the Quarter Seſſions of Ipſwich four times a year during that period. Lord Chedworth always acted as Chairman, and underſtood the buſineſs as well as any man could. They uniformly dined with his Lordſhip at thoſe times, when he converſed on all ſubjects, and was particularly well acquainted with them. In July 1804, the latter called on his

his Lordſhip, and found him reclining on a ſopha, in a debilitated ſtate of body, but his mind was the ſame as ever. About two years before, they had witneſſed a former will; and would not, if aſked, have heſitated to ſign the one in queſtion, always having conſidered him a man of uncommon ſtrong mind, and ſound underſtanding. Dr. Thomſon, his Lordſhip's phyſician, Thomas Green, eſq. and the Rev. Wm. Layton, of Ipſwich, Wm. Smith, eſq. of Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Cockerell and Wm. Lunnis, the houſekeeper and footman, attended to give evidence; but, there being an objection to examine them, they being legatees, and having been made plaintiffs in a ſuit in equity, Mr. Garrow deſired it to be underſtood that he tendered the evidence of all theſe perſons. Martin Burroughs, who had formerly been a ſervant of the deceaſed, ſpoke to his late maſter's general domeſtic conduct; on his croſs examination, he ſaid he knew of nothing ſingular in his maſter's habits, but his dipping his face in a baſon of cold water every morning; and in cold weather wearing a ſcarlet cardinal, like a woman's cloak, about his ſhoulders. Several letters, written in Auguſt and September, 1804, by the deceaſed to his friends, Mr. Wilſon and Mr. Penrice, were then read. Some were on the ſubject of his Will, ſtating his reaſons for not conſulting thoſe gentlemen on the formation of it. Another deſired, among other things, that his friend Mr. Wilſon ſhould ſend him ſome more medicine (Madeira wine), which he had been recommended to take; and another was on the ſubject of the Young Roſcius, his performance, and the nature of his ſtudies. He obſerved, that he ſhould be initiated in the ſtudy of Tacitus, and all good literary works, which would give him a taſte, and aſſiſt his natural abilities. He recommended the ſtudy of Tragedy in preference to Comedy, for his early years; as the latter required a knowledge of, and mixture with the world and human nature in general. He ſhould be introduced into polite ſociety, but not be forced. The characters of Douglas and Hamlet were peculiarly adapted to him, but he ſhould not take a variety of characters; Macbeth was not fit for him, a child could ſcarce conceive the part ſufficiently. Above all, he ſtrongly adviſed that he ſhould not be worked too much, and prophetically ſtated, that the Town would ſoon tire of him.

Mr. Dallas, for the defendants, declared the difficulty he felt in attempting to ſhake the caſe of the plaintiffs, which was the ſtrongeſt of the kind he had ever heard eſtabliſhed in any court of juſtice, and by which his client would be a loſer of no leſs than 300,000l. The world muſt be ſtruck by the ſingularity of the Will, which gave away thouſands to actors and actreſſes, and other perſons not at all related to the deceaſed, and who could not be conſidered the objects of bounty by an intelligent and reaſonable man. He admitted the ſtrength of the caſe made out by the plaintiffs; and, having adverted to the ſingularity of many of the actions of the deceaſed; his declining to live at either of his family manſions in Glouceſter or Wiltſhire, and retiring to a houſe in Ipſwich; his ignorance of the ſtate of his affairs, &c.; acknowledged that all theſe ſingularities amounted to nothing, unleſs he could ſhew abſolute inſanity, which he felt was not in his power to do. Had it been his own caſe, he would not have made one obſervation; but, feeling he had a duty to diſcharge for his client, who was abſent, he found it incumbent on him to call ſome witneſſes.

John Lloyd, eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Ipſwich, and Richard Beddingfield, formerly a ſervant of the deceaſed, were ſeverally examined. The former ſpoke to Lord Chedworth's wearing a ſcarlet cardinal in January 1804, and to his having been a little ſkittiſh with a fine young woman once at Ipſwich in a lane; which, if it be inſanity (ſaid Mr. Dallas), God help the beſt of us! The latter ſtated, that when his Lordſhip went to Newmarket, he uſed to take more cloaths than was neceſſary; and for ſeven weeks he uniformly had a cold ſhoulder of mutton and a pot of beer for his ſupper. [The witneſs probably meant once a week for ſeven weeks.]

Lord Ellenborough ſhortly obſerved to the Jury, that he could ſee no pretence for ſaying that his Lordſhip was not ſound in mind, at the time he made the Will in queſtion. If Wills ſo correctly framed as this, were to be ſet aſide on the plea of inſanity, and on ſuch evidence, there would be an end of all teſtamentary diſpoſition of property.

The Jury intimated to his Lordſhip, that there was no occaſion to ſum up the evidence. They found a verdict for the plaintiffs, by which the Will is eſtabliſhed, viz. That the late Lord Chedworth, at the time of making his laſt Will and Teſtament, was of ſane mind and ſound underſtanding.

Lord Chedworth ſucceeded to his property in 1781; it conſiſted of large eſtates in Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire, to which he had never gone, being ſatisfied with 1600l. a year from his ſteward, inſtead of 7000l. which theſe eſtates yielded. He actually remained in total ignorance in regard to the value and extent of the property to which he had ſucceeded.

162. The

162. *The Churchman's Confeſſion; or, An Appeal to the Liturgy. Being a Sermon preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, December, 1805. *By the Rev.* Charles Simeon, *M.A. Fellow of* King's *College*, Cambridge.

WE ſhould not have expected that one of the fellows of King's, whoſe ſtudies are of a claſſical caſt, and "their lives—*Epicuri de grege porci*," would have endeavoured to perſuade his hearers, and thoſe the Univerſity at large, that the Confeſſion uſed in our Liturgy at the beginning of the Morning and Evening Service implied all that exaggerated doctrine of the vileneſs of human Nature on which ſome teachers ſo much delight to dwell. Inſtead of loſt ſheep, Mr. S. and his friends repreſent perſons regenerated by the merits of Chriſt, the lamb of God without blemiſh and without ſpot, as ſo many monſters of iniquity and devils incarnate; Mr. S's citation of texts from Iſaiah, &c. deſcribe very different caſes, and application of them to this is a very groſs perverſion of Scripture. His attempt upon the Liturgy completely fails. According to him, the man that from his inmoſt ſoul can utter the Confeſſion is "a *real Chriſtian*." "*Whatever be his views with reſpect to ſome peculiar doctrines* (thoſe I mean which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Calviniſm*), his heart is right with God. Whether he admit or reject thoſe abſtruſer points, *he is accepted of God, and, if he were to die this moment, he would be in Heaven the next.*" (p. 27.) He ſeems to deny that theſe ſhocking doctrines belong to modern Calviniſm; and yet wiſhes to fix them on the Church of England.

163. *A Treatiſe on the Art of Bread-making. Wherein the Mealing Trade, Aſſize Laws, and every Circumſtance connected with the Art, is particularly examined. By* A. Edlin.

"AT the Theatre of Guy's Hoſpital, in London, there is eſtabliſhed a ſociety of medical men, who meet once a week, during the Winter ſeaſon, to communicate ſuch new facts and obſervations as occur in the courſe of their practice. At the ſame time, a diſſertation on ſome medical or philoſophical ſubject is brought forward, and read by the members in their turn; which, after due deliberation, and an exordium from the preſident, is calmly inveſtigated; when ſome of the lecturers, and many of the moſt eminent men in the profeſſion, are frequently induced to give their opinion, for the promotion of medical knowledge, and the improvement of the ſtudents in particular; who, while they only appear to be enjoying an agreeable evening's converſation, are, in reality, laying-up a treaſure of uſeful knowledge. Such is the origin of the preſent performance." *Preface.*

A very reſpectable origin it is; and the deſign promiſes much benefit to the publick. The ſubjects here treated of are, the natural hiſtory and cultivation of wheat; the mealing trade; the manner of preſerving and grinding the different ſorts of corn; the analyſis and ſyntheſis of wheat; the nature of yeaſt, with methods for generating and preparing it, and the mode of fermentation; the ſeveral preparations of bread; the ſtructure of a bakehouſe; and, finally, a connected view of all the laws at preſent in force reſpecting the manner of regulating the aſſize of bread, both in town and country. The Appendix contains obſervations on the profits, loſſes, and expences incurred by a baker. We ſtrongly recommend this work to all thoſe for whoſe uſe it was deſigned; to ſtudents in experimental philoſophy; to frugal houſewives; to captains of ſhips and military men; to bakers; and generally to all who wiſh to purchaſe and eat unadulterated, wholeſome, and good bread.

164. *Letters from* Paraguay, *deſcribing the Settlements of* Monte Video *and* Buenos Ayres, *the Preſidencies of* Rioja Minor, Nombre de Dios, St. Mary, *and* St. John, &c.; *with the Manners, Cuſtoms, religious Ceremonies, &c. of the Inhabitants. Written during a Reſidence of Seventeen Months in that Country. By* John Conſtanſe Davie, *Eſq.*

AS this work appeared before the ſettlement of Buenos Ayres was added to the Britiſh dominions, it is not ſubject to the imputation of being a mere temporary compilation. The author left his native country from ſome love diſappointment, proceeding to New York, and thence to Botany Bay, but was driven by ſtorm to the river Plata, where, being ſeized with a fever, he was left to the care of the fathers of the convent of St. Dominic, one of whom

whom he attended to some of the presidencies in the interior of the province of Paraguay. He communicated his observations to his friend at New York; and was last heard of at Chili.

165. *A Walk through* Leeds, *or Stranger's Guide to every Thing worth Notice in that antient and populous Town; with an Account of the Woollen Manufacture of the West Riding of* Yorkshire: *with Plates.*

A NEAT and cheap representation of what is worthy a traveller's notice in that cloathing town: the account of the woollen manufactory, though concise, is satisfactory; and we learn from it that the increase in the last year has been 17,896 pieces, or 845,139 yards.

166. John Bull's *Soliloquies on the late Impeachment.*

MAY be considered as a true representation of the opinions of the *real* John Bull since the trial alluded to.

167. *The* Carnatic *Question considered, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.*

ATTEMPTS to recall the public attention to the question on the conduct of the governor of Madras in raising to the musnud of the Carnatic a distant branch of the reigning family, in exclusion of the legitimate successor, by an abstract of the documents which have lain three years on the table of the House of Commons.

168. *The Warning, in a Letter to the King, developing the ruinous Consequences, as well of the present System of War, as of a separate Peace. By* J. P. Fiffenmeyer.

ADVISES his Majesty not to be too forward in overtures of peace to France; in which we must all agree with him. The freedom of the press is another indispensable object, and next to keeping the French navy at the present reduced state.

169. *Farther Evidence of the Existence of a Deity; intended as an humble Supplement to Archdeacon* Paley's *Natural Theology. By* George Clark.

THESE Arguments, suggested by the Archdeacon's book, and conformable to his reasoning, are inscribed to Lord Ellenborough, "in whom brilliant parts, in a highly-cultivated mind, are exercised beneficially to mankind, as a specimen of the wisdom of God in the creation of human beings." The Archdeacon's arguments, from *relation* and a *designing cause*, are here dilated with good effect.

170. London *in its antient and modern State, described by Mr.* Pennant; *with a correct coloured Plan. To which is added, a Tour through the Universities of* Oxford *and* Cambridge, *and to the Watering Places.*

NOTHING is more easy than to compress voluminous descriptions of towns and countries. Abridgments suit the purpose both of the editor and the reader, who are both equally pleased with novelty; and too much reading is requisite to detect the fallacy of either.

171. *The History and Antiquities of the Town of* Newark, *in the County of* Nottingham *(the* Sidnacester *of the* Romans); *interspersed with Biographical Sketches. In Two Parts; embellished with Engravings. By* William Dickinson, *Esq. Part I.*

MR. D. made his *public entrée*, as himself calls it, in his "History of the Antiquities of *Southwell*," in the same county, about 20 years ago, under the name of Raftall, of which we gave our opinion in vol. LVII. p. 424. He since reprinted it, in two parts, 1801 and 1803 (LXXI. 925), under the name of *Dickinson*, 1797, at the desire of a lady, who bequeathed him what appeared since to be a share of her *personalty*. He cannot alter the nature of the bequest, however tenaciously he may assert the claim of an *archbishop*, though a *reformed* one, to the monument of a person in *armour*. It is, however, very candid in him to *confess* his *tenacity*, if it is inconsistent with his honour to *retract* his *opinion*, as was the case with that which he held about the bas-relief over the door of the bell-tower. But, referring to our former critique on these *two parts*, pass we to this new work undertaken on the *same* plan, though not yet, like Southwell, "*profusely* embellished with engravings." The only ones in *this* part, which extends only through two of the four chapters, being a South-west view of Newark castle, the crypt under it, the North and East gates, supposed Roman, and taken down in 1762 and 1784, and the North-east view of the church. "Whatever may be the fate of Dr. Stukeley's latest conjecture

jecture respecting the origin of Newark; as an ingenious attempt of a very learned man to give the place of his investigation the honour of a Roman birth, his essay was entitled to a distinguished post in this enquiry. This essay of Dr. Stukeley was corrected for publication 1734, and dedicated to Dr. Warburton, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, and occupies pp. 2—15 of this work. He had hinted the same opinion in his Itinerary 1724. In Domesday it appears that there were *ten* churches in Newark, which, while some understood of the *hundred* instead of the parish, Mr. D. conjectures are used synonymous with *altar*. King John died at Newark; and his will, made in great haste, is given in the Appendix from Worcester. The following or modern part of the history of the town professes to be a compilation of the various writers on it in their "original and genuine form"—"an apology for such repetitions as without them might have appeared useless or offensive, and for the insertion at length of such separate communications as might otherwise have been thought unworthy of their place in this narrative." (p. 40.) The ichnography of Newark appears to have little altered since Edward I. The limits are described by Mr. Heron, late of Chilham castle. The conveyances of lands to the several guilds are in the hands of the Mayor and Corporation, in a box inscribed *Useless Papers*, in which any thing may as easily be found as the imprisonment of Peter de la Mare, Speaker of the House of Commons, may be in "Harl. MS. Brit. Mus." (p. 26, n.) The modern history begins with the reign of Elizabeth, and it makes a conspicuous figure in the fortunes of Charles I. beginning with his "secret instructions to the commissioners of the loan for the county of Nottingham." The account of the Civil War transactions, by Mr. Savage, published in the first edition of the History of Southwell, was omitted in the second, because "it was obtained so short a time before its publication that little leisure was allowed for a very minute enquiry into its authenticity. It is a duty on the author now to state that more deliberate investigation has not enhanced the value of this work in his "Coritani Lachrymantes." He has reason to believe it was put into the shape in which it appears considerably after the time when the events happened; and it was drawn principally from traditional reports, handed down in family letters. It is valuable when it coincides with other historical testimony, because it relates more minute transactions; but some superstitious stories, with which it is interspersed, are at best apocryphal." With all these objections Mr. D. cannot prevail upon himself to part finally from a morceau so essential to filling-up TWENTY pages (61—81), eked out, for 20 more (82—98), with Dr. Stukeley's letters on the escape of Charles I. from Oxford, and his more extraordinary confidence in the Scotch committee, and Dr. Hudson's confession, published more correctly than by Rushworth *. These are followed by detached pieces, in chronological order, relative to the same time. During the Commonwealth and the Protectorate there are few events relative to Newark worthy of being recorded; a commission to one of the author's ancestors from Oliver Cromwell, and some *undirected* letters, supposed to be to Lady Cleypole; an *imperfect* petition of Lord Lexington; a schedule of sums of money borrowed and debts contracted by the King's commissioners in Nottingham. "From the Revolution of 1688 there have been few events in the fortunes of Newark which would interest the reader of to-day, or gratify the curiosity of future generations, could I flatter myself that to such these volumes would descend. Considerable bequests, under the title of charitable donations, have sometimes given rise to warm altercations respecting their application; and the exercise of the elective franchise has occasionally interrupted the tranquillity of the place. From these, and these only, with the enumeration of a few improvements of yesterday, can the historian of very modern times extract materials for filling-up a long and dreary void. A separate chapter being set apart for the commemoration of the donors themselves, and for the account of the donations, it is intended at present only to observe upon them as far as they have influenced the prosperity of the town, the manners of its inhabitants, and the progress of its trade." A correspondence between the stewards of Robert Lord

* See it in Nalson's MS Collections, vol. XIV. in Peck, Desid. Cur. b. IX. N° 23.

Lexington

Lexington and the Corporation, reſpecting ſome beneficial leaſes which they were to grant him of certain lands, on certain conditions, plainly manifeſting him to be the principal adviſer of the particulars of the new charter, by James II. is irrecoverably loſt. Mr. D. is of opinion that the preamble to the charter of Charles I. mentioning *franchiſes*, implies that Newark was, before that time, repreſented in Parliament. The interference of the Dukes of Rutland and Newcaſtle firſt took place in 1751; and oppoſition to it failed then, and in 1754, 1774, 1780, 1790, and 1796. Great conteſts in 1748 and 1792 have been about the management and application of ſuch conſiderable eſtates as have been given to the Corporation. Much of them has been ſold, and a ſumptuous town-hall and ſhambles erected, and the church-yard enlarged. "It would be injuſtice to thoſe corporators, under whoſe influence and authority theſe meaſures were carried into execution, to take leave of the ſubject without awarding to them that commendation which a grateful poſterity will always acknowledge to be due to their memory. With a diſintereſtedneſs which ſeldom diſtinguiſhes public bodies of this denomination, they deprived themſelves of much local influence and political weight, ſo generally eſteemed, for the honourable purpoſe of benefiting the community." (p. 135.)

"This part of the work being dedicated to the *general* hiſtory of Newark, to inveſtigate with more minuteneſs any of its particular parts would be to anticipate the contents of the remaining chapters, which are intended to be appropriated to a deſcription of its antiquities, an hiſtorical enumeration of its principal benefactors, and a genealogical account of many of its inhabitants." (p. 14.) We are much *obliged* to Mr. D. for this bill of fare, which is anticipated in the *contents* of the two remaining chapters. The whole concludes with an account of the town arms, a table of events, "ſhewing the fatalities of times, and the ſignal interference of Providence in puniſhing us for our offences in thoſe places and at thoſe very ſeaſons in which they were committed, exemplified in an extraordinary manner, as well in the affairs of the Parliament as in thoſe of the King during the late military troubles, by H. C." Hercules Clay, a tradeſman, who three times dreamed his houſe was burnt, as it was ſoon after he quitted it; liſt of aldermen and mayors; repreſentatives from 1661; recorders and vicars. The work is dedicated to Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and late recorder of Newark. Mr. D. judges of the merit of the former part of his work (though he calls it the *ſecond* portion, and in the title-page Part III.) "from Aikin's Hiſtory of Literature, and the moſt eſtimable of the Reviews, eſpecially the Monthly."

172. *An admonitory Letter to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales, *on the Subject of the late delicate Enquiry; containing Anecdotes never before publiſhed, which may probably lead to the Detection of the real Authors of the late ſcandalous Attempt to ſully the Purity of an illuſtrious Perſonage.*

IT is ſaid that the real authors have too much intereſt in ſuppreſſing the real reſult of the enquiry. The

173. *Anſwer to an admonitory Letter*, &c. *By* Ariſtides.

contradicts pointedly all the charges brought in the letter. But what is *ſuch* denial?

174. *A Review of the Conduct of the Prince of* Wales *in his various Tranſactions with Mr.* Jefferies, *during a Period of more than Twenty Years; containing a Detail of many Circumſtances relative to the Prince and Princeſs of* Wales, *Mrs.* Fitzherbert, &c. *To which is added, a Letter to Mrs.* Fitzherbert, *upon the Influence of Example. By* Nathaniel Jefferies, *late M.P. for the City of* Coventry.

THE leaſt that can be ſaid of this Review is, that the author of it has over-acted his part throughout the whole tranſaction, and is properly anſwered in

175. *A Letter to* Nathaniel Jefferies, *late Goldſmith and Jeweller to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales, *and late Member of Parliament for the City of* Coventry, *on the Subject of his extraordinary Pamphlet intituled as above; with an Examination into the Motives of his Publication, and its probable Conſequences.*

176. *Diamond Cut Diamond; or, Obſervations on the Pamphlet intituled "A Review," &c.; comprifing a free and impartial View of Mr.* Jefferies *as a Tradeſman, Politician, and Courtier, during*

during a Period of Twenty Years. By Philo Veritas.

THE author is supposed to be a literary Jew jobber, advertising the correspondence between Jefferies and Lord Moira for a second part.

177. *An Antidote to Poison; or, a full Reply to Mr.* Jefferies's *Attack upon the Character and Conduct of his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales; *containing several important Particulars, derived from authentic Sources of Information. By* Claudio.

THE writer retaliates facts and transactions which his adversary may wish concealed; and his materials are better than his use of them.

178. *A complete Vindication of his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales, *relative to his Creditors; but not quite so complete a Vindication of the Right Honourable* William Pitt, *relative to his Royal Highness. By the Lion and the Unicorn.*

179. *Brief Remarks on the Licentiousness of certain Details, political and private, tending to degrade high public Characters, and more particularly as relates to the Publication of Mr.* Nathan. Jefferies.

180. *Strictures on the Conduct of* Nathaniel Jefferies, *respecting the Publication of his Transactions as Goldsmith and Jeweller to his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales. *Dedicated to the Right Honourable Lady Viscountess* Melbourne.

HAVING enumerated all the essays on this subject that have come under our review, and there are enough of them, we shall leave them to

181. *The Patriot's Review of Mr.* Jefferies's *Pamphlet respecting the Conduct of the Prince of* Wales, *and all the Pamphlets which have been published in reply to it; viz. Diamond Cut Diamond; An Antidote to Poison; A Letter to* Nathaniel Jefferies; *A Vindication of his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales; *Strictures on the Conduct of Mr.* Nathaniel Jefferies: *with Observations on all the Facts contained in all of them, and Criticisms on their respective Merits; comprising a complete Account of this strange and unprecedented Controversy. By a Friend of his Country.*

182. *Strictures on* Cobbett's *unmanly Observations relative to the delicate Investigation, and a Reply to the Answer to the admonitory Letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales; *containing an Account of the true Cause why the Commissioners' Report has not yet been published, and many other additional Facts. By the Author of the admonitory Letter.*

WHO cares upon him to inform the publick *why* the Report was not published, and that it will *in due time be published*. Aristides is treated as an *imbecile antagonist*, and a very silly fellow.

183. England's Ægis; *or, The Military Energies of the Constitution. By* John Cartwright, *Esq. Vol. III. The Third Edition.*

THE Constitutional power of the *Posse Comitatus*, established by Alfred, and authorising every man to bear arms, revived by Sir William Jones, in his "Enquiry into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots, with a Constitutional Plan for future Defence," is here extended to furnish an army of 1,200,000 men, spread over every part of the country, divided into eight military districts, with a proper depôt for ammunition, &c. in each. Sir William Jones put only bludgeons into our hands; the Major qualifies us to be a regular army, without the terrible name of a *standing* army, or the transient sound of volunteer corps.

184. St. Paul's *Zeal in the Ministry, and his Love for* Christian *Unity*. [Text, Rom. i. 16.] *A Sermon, preached at* St. Peter's *Church*, Caermarthen, *on* Thursday, July 17, 1805, *before the Society for promoting* Christian *Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of* St. David's, *and published at their Request. By the Rev.* Moses Grant, *M. A. Rector of* Nolton, *and Prebendary of* St. David's. *To which is added, An Account of the Society.*

WHOEVER considers the annual meeting, at Creaton in Northamptonshire, of between forty and fifty Clergymen of the Church of England, assuming to themselves the designation of Evangelical Preachers, and a power superior to their Diocesan, will see the expediency of an assembly of the consistent sons of the Established Church, to counteract its proceedings, of which we have the following representation:

"At this visitation those members who are approved of by the supreme authority, wherever it is lodged, take their turn to preach in the parish-church of Creaton; and the people from the neighbouring parishes, unaccustomed to behold their regular clergy convened but by the authority of the bishop, flock in considerable numbers to this extraordinary assembly. Whatever

ever may be the oſtenſible nature, or whatever the remote deſign, of this irregular convention, it cannot be contemplated without conſiderable anxiety by thoſe who wiſh well to our Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment. Unlicenſed conventions, of whatever deſcription, are certainly to be viewed with a jealous vigilance; but there is a novelty as well as boldneſs in this attempt, which, I think calls for peculiar attention. The Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment have been remarkable, ever ſince the reſtoration of the Church, for their reſpect to their ſuperiors; and the preſent is, I believe, the only inſtance ſince that period in which any conſiderable body of them have convened themſelves to form a regular annual viſitation, in contempt of their Dioceſan. This unauthoriſed ſynod of preſbyters, aſſembled to deliberate concerning the official conduct of its reſpective members, which is the avowed object of the meeting, is not only unſanctioned by the diſcipline of the Church of England, but directly oppoſite to it; nor can the gentlemen ſo aſſembled be ignorant that the queſtion, whether Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction ſhould be made in a body of Preſbyters or of the Biſhops, is the great point in diſpute between the Epiſcopal and Preſbyterian Churches. The dangerous tendency of this *Imperium in Imperio* may perhaps be, in ſome meaſure, eſtimated by conſidering what degree of alarm we ſhould feel were it unfortunately extended to different parts of the kingdom. What ſhould we think if in every dioceſe we ſhould behold thoſe Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhment, who differed from their brethren, and adopted the opinions of Calvin, annually ſelf-convened to act and deliberate in a regular body, whatever form or colour they might chooſe to give to ſuch an aſſembly? And yet how probable it is that this conſequence ſhould enſue from ſuch annual meetings regularly perſiſted in muſt be obvious to every perſon who is acquainted with the force of example, or the active, ſubtle, and inſinuating nature of party ſpirit. But, calculated as this circumſtance is to excite attention in this iſolated and abſtracted view of it, it is conſiderably more ſo when we view it as part of a more extended ſyſtem. If we could behold this convention as a meeting of Clergymen compoſed indiſcriminately of perſons holding different doctrinal opinions, and unconnected with faction or party of any kind, however irregular or imprudent we might deem it, it might certainly be found, upon examination, to have been innocent *in its extent*, and, according to circumſtances, even praiſeworthy; but, when we conſider this aſſembly as wholly compoſed of thoſe who not only profeſs the doctrines of Calvin, but who have lately, with indefatigable zeal, endeavoured to fix thoſe doctrines on the Church of England, it cannot but appear in a very different point of view."—"Letter to a Country Gentleman," with remarks on the principles of thoſe men who excluſively ſtyle themſelves Evangelical Preachers.

Far different is the example ſet by the Clergy of the dioceſe of St. David's, aſſociating in their reſpective deanries for the "edifying of each other in love," for the encouraging of each other in meaſures that may be conducive to piety, by diſtributing religious tracts to the poor, furniſhing libraries to the clergy, facilitating the means of their education, encouraging Engliſh ſchools, and promoting Sunday ſchools. "Such efforts lay a foundation for zeal in ſuch meetings; their members will not be aſhamed therein to addreſs their prayer to the Moſt High, for his holy ſpirit *to improve their zeal*, and increaſe their knowledge. Aſſociations thus conſtituted will combine the zeal and knowledge of individuals into a general maſs. Young clergymen may have *hints how* to act, and reſolution to proceed in the management of a pariſh. It will alſo have a good effect in checking ſchiſm. As the Clergy no longer meet *nationally*, this *provincial* ſynod will in ſome meaſure contribute, in its ſphere, to the ſame important end of reviving a ſpiritual zeal in our Church, and to ſucceed in the beſt of purpoſes, the promoting of Chriſtian union and religious connexion. The diffuſion of Chriſtian knowledge in this dioceſe, which for near 30 years has been *ſuſpended*, ſince the deceaſe of its principal ſupport, Mrs. Bevan, of Laugharne, whoſe bequeſt, in the year 1779, 9000l. is now more than doubled in the 3 per Cents. is ſoon likely to be revived with increaſed ability, and may be hoped to extend to remote corners of the dioceſe, where our funds may be too limited effectually to reach. As aſſociations among *ourſelves* appear to be

be conducive to every good purpoſe, aſſociations of the miniſter with his *own people* will be a farther ſtep to ſecure them from ſeparation. This would be bringing into *practice* effectual efforts to keep our people within the pale of the Church, and uſing weapons that the enemy of union hath been ſucceſsfully lifting againſt us. The aſſiſting of the feeble efforts of candidates for the miniſtry in *their education* is pregnant with the greateſt good. This obſervation receives melancholy confirmation from the want of regular candidates for the miniſtry among even the better kind of Diſſenters, who, not availing themſelves of the qualification for claſſical education held out in ſome of their academies, run into itinerant and extemporary preaching, or rather babbling, to the diſgrace of the principles on which they pretend to act. But what wonder at the decline of knowledge, while the leaders among the ſect of Anabaptiſts decry it as human and profane? If it obtains, unfortunately, in the Clergy, it is, one would hope, confined to thoſe of the Northern dioceſes, whoſe incomes are too ſcanty to permit them to attain it at the Univerſities."

To this laudable aſſociation the annual ſubſcription of the members of the church of St. David's amounts to 40 guineas. The total amount of moneys received and placed to the account of annual ſubſcribers, Oct. 10, 1805, was 376l. 6s.; benefactions to the fund for claſſical education amounted to 326l. 8s.; towards which the Biſhop gives one tenth of the average income of the ſee, 120l. and other Clergy in proportion; books had been ordered, and received and diſtributed, to the number of 20,126; and books and papers printed for the Sunday-ſchools 9000; 12 ſermons to be preached in each archdeaconry, and 8 in one of the principal towns in the dioceſe 8 Sundays after Eaſter day, on the principles and duties of church union, on error ariſing from unſettled notions in religion, and the excellences of the Liturgy, at 10 guineas each; a premium of 20s. worth of books to be given any boy under 20 years, at any of the licenced grammar-ſchools in the dioceſe, to paſs the beſt examination in the Greek Teſtament, Epictetus, and Cicero's Offices; 10l. a year to maintain a ſcholar at Yſtradunurig ſchool 4 years after the age of 19, the ſcholar of any of the licenced grammar-ſchools in the dioceſe, but none to be a candidate who has not obtained a premium at the Eaſter examination, the exhibition to be given to any boy who paſſes the beſt examination of the Greek Teſtament, Homer's Iliad, Epictetus, Cicero's Offices, Cæſar's Commentaries, and other Claſſicks, with Grotius, the Biſhop of London's Summary of Evidence, and Burkardt's Syſtem of Divinity.

185. *A Letter to the Rev.* James Ogilvie, *D. D. occaſioned by ſome Paſſages in the Rev.* G. S. Faber's *Diſſertations on the Prophecies. By the Rev.* E. W. Whitaker, *Rector of* St. Mildred's, Canterbury.

186. *A Supplement to the Obſervations on the* 1260; *containing a full Reply to the Objections and Miſrepreſentations of the Rev.* E. W. Whitaker; *ſome Remarks on certain Parts of the Author's own Diſſertation; and a View of the preſent Poſture of Affairs as connected with Prophecy. By the Rev.* G. S. Faber, *B. D. Vicar of* Stockton-upon-Tees.

MR. W. chuſes to avoid inviting controverſy, by replying to the charges of erroneous interpretation in the form of a letter to a third perſon. He maintains that the man of ſin, or the power that appeared after the removal of the Roman empire, was Antichriſt and the Papacy; on which he refers to "an argumentative and excellent ſermon by Mr. Churton before the Univerſity of Oxford, 1802. However, Mr. W's is "one of the beſt diſſuaſives from Popery that ever was written, and particularly calculated to be uſeful in the preſent times, when that apoſtate Religion begins to rear its head in England, and when its wretched high prieſt is become the mere tool of an implacable tyrant. This is the chief value of his work." Mr. F. ſhews that Antichriſt, in this ſenſe, could not poſſibly have exiſted in the time of St. John. Wherever St. John mentions him, he ſtudiouſly and almoſt anxiouſly tells us that his badge is a *denial of the Meſſiahſhip of Jeſus Chriſt.*" "Mohammed comes much nearer the character of St. John's Antichriſt than the Pope; yet even *he* never denied the Meſſiahſhip of Chriſt."

Mr. W. ſeems to bewilder himſelf in his explanation of the vials and trumpets, and to fix the ſeventh of the latter at the laſt *day*, or general judgment. "It is almoſt ſuperfluous to

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point out to the discerning reader that Bishop Newton uses the very argument to prove that the *last plagues are last in point of time*, which Mr. W. uses to prove that *they are* not *last in point of time*. Which has the best of the argument let even Mr. W's friend, Dr. Ogilvie, decide, as he seems to make him a kind of umpire, by addressing his pamphlet to him." (p. 77, n.) Bishop Newton says, "If these *last seven plagues* synchronise with *the seventh and last trumpet*, they are all yet to come. This was perfectly true when his Lordship wrote. The question is, whether they are not *since* begun to be poured out upon *the earth*, or *Roman empire? The sixth trumpet* is not yet past, says the Bishop; nor *the woe of the Turkish or Othman empire* yet. At the time, says Mr. F. which I fix for the sounding of the *seventh trumpet*, namely, *the year* 1792, *no* politician will be inclined to deny that the *power of Turkey*, considered as *a woe* to Christendom, was no longer any way formidable. It is wonderfully remarkable, that the war between Russia and Turkey, which has rendered the latter a mere political nonentity, terminated in *the year* 1790. Thus singularly does the termination of the *second woe* in the East synchronise with its termination in the West; for, the first shock of *the great earthquake*, which overthrew *the tenth part of the Roman city*, or *the French monarchy*, was *in the year* 1789; and the last on *the 10th of August* 1792. Immediately after which, the *seventh trumpet* sounded on the anarchical 13th of August, and introduced the undisguisedly and atheistical horrors of the reign of *the great Antichrist*, whose predicted badge is that he should deny both the Father and the Son." (p. 78.) Mr. F. having "followed his respectable antagonist, step by step, through his defence of himself, next follows him, with equal pleasure, through his attack on him." (p. 88.) "I love the truth wherever it can be found, whether in the writings of a Papist or a Protestant. While I think Cornelius à Lapide quite mistaken in referring the character of *the wilful king* primarily to *Antiochus*, I believe him to be very right in referring it ultimately and properly to *the great Antichrist*. It is a curious circumstance, that, long before the *French Revolution* took place (for his Commentary was printed in 1684), he pronounced, merely from a view of the prophetic character of *the wilful king*, that, whenever he should be revived, he would be an Atheist, and would abolish not only the worship of Christ, and superstitious idolatry of Paganism, but even the very name and adoration of the true God. Such was the language of applicatory exposition *previous* to the French Revolution. Let us now attend to the remarkably similar language of applicatory exposition after the commencement of that awful political and religious convulsion. 'I fear I too clearly see the rise instead of the fall of the Antichrist of the West, who shall be neither a Protestant nor a Papist, neither Christian, Jew, nor Heathen; who shall worship neither God, angel, nor saint; who will neither supplicate the invisible Majesty of Heaven, nor fall down before an idol.' Horsley on Isaiah xviii." (pp. 105, 106.) "Instead of three great leaps in *chronology* and *topography*, which Mr. W. speaks of, the prophecy, according to my exposition of it, advances equably and uniformly through *three* remarkable periods, not to the *wretched individual, Buonaparte*, but to the *atheistical horrors of the French Revolution*." (p. 95.) The other objections of Mr. W. being so numerous and minute that Mr. F. could not compress his answers in less room, it will not be expected that *we* should follow them in their full extent. He corrects his own dissertation in several points, and concludes in these terms: "With so awful a prospect, both of things present and of things future, what sentiments are we to entertain of the fate of England? I see nothing in prophecy that need drive us to despair, or induce us basely and traitorously to lay down our arms and crouch at the feet of the usurper*. Some *great maritime nation* is undoubtedly to be preserved to *the time of the end*, and is to take the lead in converting and restoring the Jews†;

* "What," it has been asked, "were the sentiments of those who sent out the late Negociator, and could *crouch* to the Usurper, by being the *first* to open a negociation with him, and expose themselves to his artifices?"—We answer, Peruse the truly British Manifesto in our last Magazine, p. 961. EDIT.

† Not Buonaparte, who aims to collect and unite the Jews only to serve his own designs, and certainly has no Naval power wherewith to assist them.

nor will all the machinations of *Antichriſt* be able to fruſtrate its purpoſes, and to involve it in deſtruction. That England is the *great maritime nation intended* we have no right to aſſert; but, by comparing prophecy with prophecy, we may aſcertain, with a conſiderable degree of preciſion, both the region in which that nation is to be ſought, and the religious character of that nation. This compariſon is drawn out at length in my unpubliſhed work *On the Reſtoration of the Jews*, and the reſult of it is as follows: that the *maritime power* muſt not only be ſought for *generally* in the Weſt, but *particularly* in the iſles of the Gentiles, or Europeans; and again, not only *generally* in the iſles of the Gentiles, or Europeans, but *particularly* in the believing iſles of the Gentiles, or Proteſtant Europe. Farther than this I cannot find that we have any authority to advance; and therefore I will not advance any farther; but I ſhall content myſelf with reſting on the concluſion, that the maritime power will be a ſtate of Proteſtant Europe, which ſhall poſſeſs a decided ſuperiority at the time when the 1260 years ſhall expire. This mighty maritime power, and other ſmaller Proteſtant maritime powers, its allies, deſcribed by the Prophets under the general name of the Iſles of the Gentiles, will clearly be the agents in converting and reſtoring thoſe Jews who are not under the influence of Antichriſt. Such is all the poſitive knowledge which we can now attain to reſpecting the great naval power which will act ſo conſpicuous a part at the time of the end. Every perſon who attends to the ſubject will doubtleſs have his own private conjectures; but he is not, I think, warranted in making thoſe conjectures public, becauſe, at the beſt, they are mere conjectures, and becauſe he cannot have thoſe certain data to go upon which almoſt indiſpenſably attach to France the character of Daniel's infidel kingdom, and, more recently, the additional character of the Carlovingian beaſt, head of the Roman empire, which is to controul and direct the Antichriſtian expedition into Paleſtine. This, however, he may ſafely ſay, that the more true piety increaſes among us, the more likely it will be that England is the great maritime power in queſtion; and, on the other hand, he may no leſs ſafely ſay, without pretending to the gift of prophecy, that, if iniquity increaſes, and righteouſneſs decreaſes among us, we cannot be that naval power which the Lord will delight to honour, by delegating to it the venerable office of carrying the Goſpel to his antient people. So great a labour of love will require proportionate purity of heart and converſation, and proportionate devotedneſs to the ſervice of God. A wicked nation can be expected to furniſh no very ſuitable miſſionaries; and it might be well, in the preſent tremendous criſis, if we fully conſidered how far the buyers and ſellers of human fleſh are calculated to be the ſwift meſſengers of the Moſt High, and to turn the millions of unbelieving Jews to righteouſneſs." (p. 180.) Even ſo come, Lord Jeſus!!

187. *The Unity of the* Chriſtian *Body ſtated. A Sermon, preached in* Lambeth *Chapel, on the 28th of* April, 1805, *at the Conſecration of the Right Rev.* Henry Bathurſt, *LL. D. Lord Biſhop of* Norwich, *and publiſhed at the Command of his Grace the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. *By* Richard Proſſer, *D. D. Prebendary of* Durham.

THE deſign of this diſcourſe is, to ſhew that the Unity of Chriſtians as one body, under their legitimate head Jeſus Chriſt, was the grand object of the Chriſtian Miniſtry; "that authorities of the National Church, in all their degrees, kinds, and places, are rendered venerable by the ſanction they derive from our firſt Fathers in Chriſt, and from the ſucceſsful uſage of all Chriſtian ages, and alſo that they are *ſuch* more for the ſake of the Chriſtian body than their own, and that the proper action of them is indiſpenſably neceſſary, needed by every ſingle power in it, and that of every power by them *all*." But when he ſays, "how much of wiſdom and Chriſtian ſpirit there is in recollecting that agreement as to points of the higheſt value and moment affords better reaſon for holding together the Chriſtian body than any diſagreement as to matters of external and formal concern can yield for tearing it aſunder," he forgets how much human nature delights in oppoſition, both in civil and religious concerns.

189. *The Forbidden Tree. A Sermon, preached at the Church of* St. Lawrence, Reading.

Reading, on Thurſday, Oct. 2, 1806, *at Archbiſhop* Laud's *Lecture; and publiſhed at the Requeſt of many of the Clergy who were preſent. By the Rev.* Nathaniel Gilbert, *Vicar of* Bledlow, Bucks.

A VINDICATION of the literal interpretation of the Hiſtory of the Fall, the objections to which are conſidered as reducible to theſe ſuppoſitions: 1. that our firſt parents ought not to have been put under any *teſt* of obedience; in anſwer to which, it is ſhewn that God had a right to beſtow his bleſſings on what conditions he choſe: 2. that a better teſt might be ſuggeſted; when ſome ſtrong reaſons are given why a moral teſt, under the circumſtances of our firſt parents, would *not* have been preferable: 3. that the particular teſt recorded was weak, unreaſonable, and improper.

189. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Paul, Covent Garden, *at the primary Viſitation of the Archdeacon of* Middleſex, May 20, 1806. *By* James Cowe, *M. A. Vicar of* Sunbury.

PLAIN, pious, and practical.

190. *Thoughts on many Tranſactions and Events in very early Periods.*

IN this illuſtration of the Moſaic account of the Creation and Flood, we ſee an ingenious developement of the *great Experiment*, if we may dare to call it ſo, made on the human race during the whole period of the Jewiſh Hiſtory—on the children of God, or Righteouſneſs, and the offspring of the Devil, or Sin. We are expreſſly told, that the Hebrews were ſet apart as a peculiar people, whoſe obſtinacy and incorrigibleneſs held them up as an example to all who ſhould hereafter walk ungodly; while the race that had departed from the knowledge of the true God and his religion were ſenſibly and ſeverely puniſhed by the hand of his choſen people. The deductions throughout this performance are ſupported by very plauſible reaſonings, and well deſerve the attention of this ſceptical age, when men profeſſing themſelves wiſe become fools from their avowed ignorance and conceit in not acquainting themſelves with the language in which the events in queſtion are treated, and the analogy between hiſtorical relation and hiſtorical facts, which may be ſaid to be the hiſtory of human nature, written with the finger of God. It offers but few facts in a long ſeries of chronology; but thoſe facts are pointed ones. The Book of Geneſis makes us acquainted, in ſimpleſt narrative, with the origin and introduction of every crime, its effect and puniſhment; and we trace theſe through the hiſtory of the world after the Flood; which cataſtrophe, inſtead of operating as a cure for ſuch enormities, ſerved only to increaſe them in the human race, bewildered in their natural imaginations, which ſoon ſunk into abſurdity and obſcurity; the pure revelation preſerved in the ark, but corrupted by a ſon of the very Patriarch, who was the depoſitary thereof.

191. Britannus *and* Africus; *or, An Attempt to inſtruct the untutored Mind in the Principles of* Chriſtianity, *in a Courſe of Converſations ſuppoſed to take place between the Companion of a Miſſionary and a Native of* Africa. *By the Author of "Sacred Hiſtory, in familiar Dialogues," &c. Publiſhed for the Benefit of a Society for propagating the Goſpel among the Heathens.*

THIS is all very well; and we here find, for once, the Quakers coaleſcing with the Church.

192. *The Proteſtant Diſſenter's Catechiſm; containing,* 1. *A brief Hiſtory of the Nonconformiſts;* 2. *The Reaſon of the Diſſent from the National Church. Deſigned to inſtruct and eſtabliſh young Perſons among the Diſſenters in the Principles of Nonconformity.*

THIS is an inſidious work; for, after acknowledging that the benefits of the Toleration Act were granted to Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters and Schoolmaſters, 1779, upon the eaſy condition of their taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, making the Declaration againſt Popery, and declaring their belief of the Holy Scriptures, as containing a Divine Revelation, they are ſtill clamouring for farther toleration, ſecretly combining againſt the Eſtabliſhment, and openly controverting ſome of its fundamental doctrines; ſo little hold have declarations on them. They plead for peace, liberty, and charity, and the intereſt of Chriſt at large; and argue "againſt thoſe impoſitions on conſcience which ſtrike at the *headſhip* of Jeſus Chriſt;" while they deny his very eſſence, divinity, and offices. This Catechiſm does not breathe the ſpirit of the Aſſembly,

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or of Dr. Watts; perhaps of Dr. Watts *improved.*

193. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *on* Thurſday, May 17, 1804. *By the Rev.* Robert Hodgſon, *M. A. Rector of* St. George, Hanover Square, *and late Domeſtic Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of* London. *To which are added, Liſts of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who have been Stewards for the Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy, together with the Names of the Preachers, and the Sums collected at the Anniverſary Meetings, ſince the Year* 1721.

"THAT, in a ſceptical and licentious age, the exertions of the Chriſtian Miniſter to inculcate ſound morality, to maintain the doctrines of the Goſpel, and to reſtore the pure apoſtolical diſcipline of better times, ſhould ſubject him to unfeeling obloquy and unjuſt ſuſpicion, can excite no ſurprize in any thinking mind. It is the natural and inevitable conſequence of increaſing corruption: and I conſider it as one of the worſt ſigns of the age in which we live, that the mere endeavour to diſcountenance profligacy, however glaring and pernicious, is enough to caſt upon it the charge of prieſtcraft, and to brand and diſgrace it with the injurious names of monaſtic auſterity and puritanical preciſeneſs. By what advances in crime, or by what gradations in infidelity, our manners have reached this fearful height of deſperate depravity, that neither the diſeaſe nor the cure can be tolerated, I ſhall not attempt to develope. The cauſes, unqueſtionably, which ſtand foremoſt in magnitude, and which have been moſt fertile in miſchief, are to be found in a general relaxation of ſentiment and principle, an unbluſhing indifference to character, a blind obedience to faſhion, a ſyſtem of luxury and diſſipation which diſdains diſguiſe, and a contemptuous rejection of all moral reſtraint and all religious obligation. To theſe we muſt look, as to the prolific ſource of that prodigious torrent of vice which has inundated the world, and which, if ſome ſtrong, effectual barrier be not reared againſt it, threatens to overwhelm the little that remains of all that is honourable to man, and eſſential to the vital intereſts of the Chriſtian faith. That there are individuals amongſt us who diſhonour the ſanctity and the dignity of their profeſſion, it is vain to diſſemble, and uſeleſs to deny. But let not the abuſes and the miſconduct of a *few* be indiſcriminately charged on the whole collected body of the Engliſh Clergy. Let it not be vaguely and incautiouſly affirmed, that, becauſe inſtances occur of continued neglect, and ſometimes even of groſs immorality, ſuch inſtances are therefore frequent and common. It is a falſe and an injurious calumny, unwarranted by fact, unſanctioned by experience, and unauthoriſed by any principle of candid conſtruction. But if it be ſhewn, by an appeal to the original inſtitution of the Chriſtian prieſthood, and by a reference to the *actual amount* of profeſſional ſervice, in times the moſt critical, and under circumſtances the moſt embarraſſing, that the Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhment are juſtly entitled to public reſpect, then it will be a ground for me to be more ſtrenuous in imploring a continuance of your warm and liberal ſupport on the preſent occaſion. When the Saviour of Mankind had finiſhed by his ſufferings on the croſs his earthly miſſion, before he aſcended to the boſom of his Father, he laid down expreſſly and diſtinctly the great outlines of that peculiar government by which his Church was to be directed. "All power," ſaid he to his Diſciples, "is given to me in heaven and in earth: as my Father ſent me, ſo ſend I you: go ye therefore into all nations, and baptiſe them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, and, lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." In obedience to this ſolemn mandate, the Apoſtles inſtituted the Chriſtian Church, and placed over it Miniſters of approved ability and eſtabliſhed zeal, who, by legitimate authority, were empowered to ordain others for the work of converſion. It is clear then, from theſe directions to two of its earlieſt members, that at its firſt inſtitution there was an authority veſted in the Church; and an authority not tranſient and temporary, but permanent and perpetual. It may, however, be ſaid, that theſe expreſſions apply merely to the infancy of Chriſtianity, and that they have no reference to ſucceeding ages, when it acquired a regular eſtabliſhment, ſupported by the ſecular power. But in direct oppoſition to this remark ſtands the concurrent teſtimony of the Catholic Church, from the time of the Apoſtles to the preſent day. There is concluſive, ſatisfactory evidence, in the authentic writings of the earlieſt Fathers, that a large portion of that ſpiritual authority which was lodged by Chriſt himſelf with his immediate followers was tranſmitted to their ſucceſſors; was invariably exerted by them in its full extent; and was conſidered as a ſacred depoſit, which they were engaged to maintain, as the ſtrongeſt bulwark of religious union, as the beſt ſupport of ſpiritual order, and as the moſt effectual means to preſerve purity in faith, correctneſs in principle,

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and conſiſtency in practice. If we deſcend ſtill lower in the records of Antiquity, the evidence to the point in queſtion increaſes with the increaſe of Chriſtianity. There is ſcarcely a page in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory which does not juſtify the aſſertion, that the claim of authority in the Chriſtian Miniſtry is as old as the religion itſelf, founded on the broad baſis of regular ſucceſſion, and deriving its origin from the immediate and ſolemn appointment of our Lord himſelf. It is not, however, only on the office itſelf that I would aſſert their juſt pretenſion to public reſpect. I ground it, ſecondly, on the actual, poſitive amount of profeſſional ſervice, and that too in times more critical, and under circumſtances more embarraſſing, than any that this Country ever experienced. If, in the firſt place, we contemplate the conduct of the Clergy of the Church of England, with a reference to the civil and political ſtate of this kingdom, there is no preſumption in affirming that they have, in their collective capacity, manifeſted a zeal, an ardour, an energy, in ſupport of the Throne, and in defence of the Conſtitution, which, amidſt the ſhock of ſtates, and the diſſolution of empires, have infuſed into every claſs of ſociety a ſpirit of loyalty, of patriotiſm, and of perſeverance, which no diſaſters have ſubdued, and no privations depreſſed. At a time when an inundation of revolutionary principles threatened to overwhelm, in one general ruin, the dignity of the Crown, the honours of Nobility, the functions of Magiſtracy, the miniſtrations of Religion, the rights, the property, and the privileges of every order in the State; at that time of wild innovation and democratic tumult, the conduct of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment was firm, ſteady, manly, and determined. In the preſent awful ſcene of peril and alarm, when a bloody and unprincipled Tyrant threatens to extinguiſh and annihilate us, as an independent nation, and we are to contend on Britiſh ſoil for every thing dear and valuable to a civilized people, are they not ſtrenuouſly exciting in all ranks of men a patriotic enthuſiaſm, and animating them by every private, every public, every Chriſtian motive, to a firm, a vigorous, and an united reſiſtance? Again, if we eſtimate their conduct with a reference to what more immediately attaches to their ſacred function, I mean, the maintenance of the pure and primitive doctrines and duties of the Chriſtian faith, they have here too no weak nor inſufficient title to public reſpect. Who were the men that, by their bold enquiries and their incomparable writings, ſtood firſt and foremoſt in the expulſion of Popery, reſcued Religion from the diſgrace of Superſtition, cleanſed it from the deep ſtain of maſſacre and blood, and reſtored it, at the peril of their lives, to its genuine dignity, and to its native luſtre? Were they not Miniſters and Biſhops of the Church, "Men famous in their generations, men of renown?" In our own times too, and in the memory of all who hear me, have not the Clergy of this kingdom ſtood firm and unmoved againſt the ſyſtematic attempt of the whole aſſociated School of Scepticks and Infidels, to ſap and to undermine the foundations of Chriſtianity, to invalidate its evidences, to ridicule its myſteries, to throw contempt on its ſacraments, to counteract its influence, and to extinguiſh, if poſſible, all private devotion and all public worſhip? Shall I overſtep the bounds of truth when I hazard the perſuaſion, that it is due, in a great meaſure, to their labours in the Miniſtry, that this tremendous hydra of miſchief was cruſhed in its birth, before it had time to diſperſe and fix its peſtilential principles throughout the land: that it is due to their unſhaken conſtancy in the hour of danger, that our churches are ſtill the ſeats of Piety, and the ſanctuaries of Peace: that this magnificent and aweful temple in which we are aſſembled is ſtill dedicated to the ſervice of God, and the adoration of a Saviour: that its walls have not been profaned and polluted by the unhallowed rites of Republican Philoſophy; and that it ſtill remains, as I truſt it ever will remain, a ſtupendous monument of Britiſh attachment to the religion of their fathers? Need I recal to your recollection, that the moſt flagrant and blaſphemous publication that ever iſſued from the preſs, a publication intended and calculated to unſettle at a blow the faith of thouſands, to render Vice univerſal, and Infidelity popular, to root out the laſt germ of Virtue, and to exterminate at once all veneration for the Scriptures, and all reſpect to the Laws, was diſgraced, defeated, and expoſed by the maſterly and unanſwerable "APOLOGY" of an Engliſh Prelate? Theſe then are claims, if there can be any, to public reſpect: but theſe are not all. In the reſiſtance which the Miniſters of our Eſtabliſhment have made, and are now making, to the progreſs of Fanaticiſm, they have rendered a moſt important ſervice to Religion and to their Country. In the principles, if principles they can be called, of the modern Fanatick, there is a ſpirit utterly ſubverſive of all eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, all rational morality, all ſound and ſober devotion. The giddineſs of the head is miſtaken for divine illumination: the mind is ſuffered to ſhoot, under the direction of chance, into wild irregularity; and the dignity of Religion

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is loſt and overwhelmed amidſt the flights and follies of an unmanageable fancy. To check and to reſtrain the growth of this dangerous departure from the pure and ſcriptural piety of the Church of England, its Miniſters have diſplayed a zeal proportioned to the extent of the miſchief; a zeal which has been rendered doubly neceſſary by political circumſtances, and which, I am perſuaded, as long as the occaſion may require it, they will continue to exert. There have, I know, been periods in our hiſtory when the ſtrong arm of Eccleſiaſtical Authority controuled the liberty of private judgment by force and compulſion. Thoſe days I do not wiſh to ſee return. They were days of darkneſs, cruelty, and blood. A better diſcipline, a diſcipline more congenial to the ſpirit of the Goſpel, was introduced by our illuſtrious Reformers; and it is on their tolerant and Chriſtian principles that the great body of the Clergy of this kingdom are diſpoſed to protect and to defend their national worſhip. They diſclaim perſecution; they diſcountenance violence; but at the ſame time they are ſtrenuous for the honour of the Church; and the weapons they employ are the *only* weapons which Chriſtianity authoriſes, gentleneſs, calm and dignified enquiry, patient and diſpaſſionate argument. By theſe they have ſucceeded; by theſe they will yet ſucceed. The impetuous, undiſciplined Enthuſiaſt cannot withſtand the combined exertions of a temperate, an informed, a regular, an orthodox Miniſtry. The good ſenſe and wiſdom of the Nation will not heſitate long between the tranſient and capricious fervours of the *one*, and the ſound, enlightened, ſcriptural doctrine of the *other*; for, as it ever has been, and as it always will be, Knowledge muſt eventually triumph over Ignorance, Reaſon over Folly."

194. *National Bleſſings Reaſons for Religious Gratitude. A Sermon, preached at* St. James's *Church*, Bath, Dec. 5, 1805, *the Day of general Thankſgiving. By the Rev.* Richard Warner, *Curate of* St. James's *Pariſh. To which are prefixed, Animadverſions on Two Sermons juſt publiſhed by the Rev.* Edmund Poulter, *Prebendary of* Winchester; *and a Character of the late Right Hon.* William Pitt.

IF the Curate of St. James's pariſh can prove that any thing the Prebendary of Winchester has aſſerted of the French Uſurper is not ſtrictly true, we will allow the former to cavil at the language of the latter, though we never before recollect that ſermons were *reviews* of ſermons; and, farther, when he can prove (which actual experience has demonſtrated to be falſe) that Mr. Fox's "recall to power appears to us true friends of their country the only chance, under Providence, of that country being ſaved; becauſe I conſcientiouſly believe, as your ſagacious counſels would in the firſt inſtance (had this been attended to and acted upon) have averted from us the horrors of war, that now, united with the talents of your coadjutors in office, they will, with the bleſſing of the ſame Providence, carry us through its ſtorms, extricate us with honour from its embarraſſments, and reſtore us to our wonted dignity and importance amongſt the nations of the world;" we will then yield the palm of ſound policy to demagogues and democratic leaders. But, ſince the very Providence who is here ſo ſtrongly preſſed in as an aſſociate in the councils of theſe Miniſters, ſeems pointedly diſpoſed to confound and bring them to nought, with their authors; and ſince the ſenſe of the Nation, expreſſed by their joy on the breaking-off of the negociation, which has probably ſaved us from ſuch a peace as the Elements themſelves expreſſed their diſapprobation of, though framed by one of the preſent Miniſtry; with all theſe ſigns leveled at it, one would think Mr. W. would be more cautious how he flatters a ſyſtem. It ill becomes Mr. W. to make any part or appendage of a ſermon a vehicle of politicks; or a Chriſtian Miniſter to diſcuſs ſubjects ſo foreign to his purpoſe, if he would avoid the ſuſpicion and imputation of intereſt. Mr. W. thus characteriſes the preſent Adminiſtration: "The ſublime intellect of Mr. Fox [diſplayed in diſappointing the views of his Party as ſoon as he came into power]; the extenſive political experience of Lord Grenville; the rare ſagacity of Mr. Windham [perfiſſling in his oppoſition plans of diſarming his countrymen]; the genius, intelligence, and high honour of Lord Erſkine; the ſteady principle and ſtern integrity of Mr. Grey; the political conſiſtency and lofty talent of Mr. Sheridan; and the ſolid abilities and comprehenſive acquirements of our youthful but accompliſhed Chancellor of the Exchequer. The characters of the preſent Adminiſtration are followed by one of Mr. Pitt, who is ſtigmatized for an inordinate ambition and love of power, which ſo completely engroſſed his attention as to exclude, in a manner,

ner, the ſofter paſſions, all familar and ſocial qualities which endear man to his fellows; though as an orator he was deſervedly celebrated. Before the characters of a few individuals are probed, let the general characters, both private and public, of our preſent "great men" be canvaſſed; and, when weighed in the balance, we ſhall ſee whether ſome may not be found wanting.

To return to the Sermon. It is impoſſible to apply the thankfulneſs which the preacher calls forth from Pſa. cviii. 2, to any circumſtances in our ſituation as a Nation. It is well he admits the propriety of a collection for "the wounded ſurvivors of the conflict, and the widows and orphans of the ſlaughtered, to enable us, on the day of public thankſgiving, to evince that our gratitude to God is real, genuine, and ſubſtantial; our ſacrifice of praiſe for redemption from the hands of the enemy ſprings from a principle which dwells not merely on our lips, but is rooted deeply in our hearts." (p. 34.)

195. *A Letter to the Directors of the Honourable* Eaſt India *Company, in conſequence of that very extraordinary Event the Recall of Governor-General Sir* George Hilaro Barlow, *Bart.*

THIS letter, ſigned S. F. Waddington, upbraids the Court of Directors with *ingratitude*.

196. Jewiſh *Prophecy the ſole Criterion to diſtinguiſh between genuine and ſpurious Scripture; in an humble Attempt to remove the grand and hitherto inſurmountable Obſtacles to the Converſion of* Jews *and Deiſts to the* Chriſtian *Faith; affectionately ſubmitted to their ſerious Conſideration, in a Diſcourſe preached before the Rev. Dr.* William Gretton, *Archdeacon of* Eſſex, *at his Viſitation, held at* Dunbury, *on* Tueſday *the* 8th *of* July, 1806. *By* Francis Stone, *M.A. F.S.A. Rector of* Cold Norton, Eſſex, *Author of "A Call to the* Jews."

THIS is one of the ſtrangeſt ſermons ever delivered from a Chriſtian miniſter to a Chriſtian audience.

From John i. 45, Mr. S. deduces the prophetic diſcoveries reſpecting Chriſt, and the *forgery* of the two firſt chapters of St. Matthew's Goſpel, in the alluſion of "the pretended Matthew" to paſſages in the Old Teſtament, which he ſuppoſes *prophecies*. Mr. S. "for a more complete detection of the preceding miſinterpretation and invention of prophecies," refers to Mr. John Jones's valuable critical work, not ſufficiently known, but well worthy of a ſerious perusal, intituled, "A Developement of remarkable Events, calculated to reſtore the Chriſtian Religion to its original Purity." Mr. Archdeacon probably knows not the preacher ſo well as we have had occaſion to know him (and he here recalls himſelf to our recollection as aſſociated with the petitioners againſt ſubſcription); or he would not have made choice of him to preach down the fundamental doctrines of Chriſtianity before his brethren, by way of accommodating it to Jews and Deiſts. The leaſt the Archdeacon can do will be to refute Mr. S's hypotheſes in his next Charge.

197. *Three Dialogues between a Miniſter of the Church and his Pariſhioners, concerning thoſe who are called Goſpel Preachers, or Evangelical Miniſters. By the Rev.* Thomas Sikes, *M. A. Rector of* Guiſborough.

RATHER ſuperficial reaſoning againſt "thinking of putting your Goſpel Preacher, whoever he may be, upon a level with the Chriſtian Miniſter, whom God hath ſet over you, and whom you know it is your duty to obey and ſubmit yourſelf to, and then pretend to give each of them an impartial hearing."

198. *A Dialogue between* Buonaparte *and* Talleyrand, *on the Subject of Peace with* England;

IRONICALLY adviſes to trick England into a peace, and rally a Navy ſufficient to reduce hers, become ſo formidable and powerful.

199. *A Sermon, preached before the Archdeacon of* Bucks, *at his Viſitation, held at* Stoney Stratford, *on* Friday, May 2, 1806. *By the Rev.* Thomas Le Meſurier, *M.A. Rector of* Newton Longville, *and late Fellow of New College,* Oxford.

FROM Mark xiii. 37, the preacher warns his hearers, from the ſtate of things, to avoid ſchiſm, evangelical preaching among the Eſtabliſhed Miniſters, and the falſe moderation which claims toleration for Papiſts, as a preliminary to greater for Diſſenters, the ſectariſm of Arians or Socinians, and Calviniſts. The former is not ſtated as being ſo prevalent in this country as the latter.

500. *An Historical Account of* Cortham *House, in* Wiltshire, *the Seat of Mr.* Methuen; *with a descriptive Catalogue of his celebrated Collection of Pictures, &c. &c. By* John Britton.

CONSIDERING the amazing number of valuable productions of Genius, in every branch of the Fine Arts, with which this country is, at the present moment, fortunate enough to abound, it seems surprising, and must doubtless have been deplored by every amateur, that the practice of giving to the world printed Descriptions, or (as they are termed by the French) *Catalogues Raisonnés*, of our most distinguished Collections, has been so rarely followed. We are well assured that this custom was almost uniformly practised in Italy, where they were published in a superior style of splendour, and frequently illustrated with graphic embellishments. "In that country," observes Walpole *, "the natural soil of almost all *virtù*, descriptions of great collections are much more common, and more ample. The Princes and Noblemen there, who loved and countenanced the Arts, were fond of letting the world know the curiosities in their possession. There is scarce a large collection of medals but is in print; their gems, statues, and antiquities, are all published." And indeed their utility is so obvious and apparent, in attesting the originality of a picture, and authenticating, in a manner, its genealogy, that it would be an unnecessary task, in this place, to expatiate upon the propriety of similar works being published in this country.

The laborious Vertue first led this example in England, in giving us Catalogues of the magnificent Collections which at one period belonged to Charles I. James II. the Duke of Buckingham, &c.; these are compiled with his accustomed accuracy, and the value that is now put upon them sufficiently proves the estimation in which they are held. Mr. Walpole has also furnished us with two valuable Catalogues of the Collections which his Father and he himself possessed at their respective residences.

To remedy, in part, a *Desideratum* thus existing, has been the object of Mr. Britton in the present publication, and the pleasure (which the statement in the title-page led us to expect that we should derive from the perusal of it) considerably exceeded our expectations. The Pictures at Cortham have long been acknowledged and celebrated by the Connoisseur, and are generally esteemed among the finest in this kingdom. As the generous owner permits them to be viewed by strangers, Mr. Britton has arranged them, in this manual, in so methodical a manner, that, independent of the information we may at other times derive from it, it serves us as a Guide during the time we are inspecting them. The Catalogue of the Pictures is succeeded by "Biographical Sketches of those Artists whose Works constitute the Collection;" in the compilation of which, the critical discrimination of the author is very apparent; more particularly would we select and point out to the reader those of Claude Lorraine and Michael Angelo Carravaggio, which are of peculiar merit. A prominent and meritorious part of this publication is, however, yet to be considered. As his primary work of this nature, Mr. Britton has judged proper to give us some miscellaneous matter relative to the Fine Arts, which our readers will doubtless deem analogous to the whole design. He has therefore prefixed to the Catalogue a concise "Historical Essay on Painting and Sculpture, with a View of their progressive State in this Kingdom through the Reigns of our respective Monarchs, from the Time when they emerged from Obscurity to the present auspicious Period;" and also a brief Account of the different Schools.

In a dedication (of some length) to the Patrons of the British Institution, Mr. Britton has taken an extensive review of the advantages and beneficial effects that are likely to result from that foundation, whose object, under Royal Patronage, is, "to encourage and reward the talents of the Artists of the United Kingdom, so as to improve and extend our manufactures, by that degree of taste and elegance of design which are to be exclusively derived from the cultivation of the Fine Arts, and thereby to increase the general prosperity and resources of the Empire *." As this portion of the work is written with considerable energy and spirit, and displays much judg-

* Introduction to *Ædes Walpolianæ*.

* Extract from the published "Account of the British Institution."

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ment, candour, and good ſenſe, we ſhall extract, as a ſpecimen, the following paſſage:

"The praiſeworthy zeal manifeſted by the founders of the Britiſh Inſtitution in behalf of the Fine Arts is highly honourable to the Country: but it is much more glorious to themſelves; for, while the former may be eſſentially benefited by ſuch an eſtabliſhment, the latter will enſure the teſtimonials of eſteem and applauſe from the Painter, the Sculptor, the Poet, and the Hiſtorian. As the name of Lorenzo de Medici will ever be aſſociated with generous patronage, and referred to as the moſt eminent encourager of the Fine Arts, it is hoped that the promoters of the Britiſh Inſtitution will nobly emulate his example, and thereby ſecure to themſelves an equal if not a greater ſhare of public gratitude and general fame. The peculiar cuſtoms of a beloved Monarch are commonly emulated by his ſurrounding friends; and as theſe generally dictate the faſhions of a Nation, we may fairly conclude that the Engliſh Arts would have been more extenſively promoted and patronized but for the influence of ſome counteracting cauſe. This we muſt attribute to the power and artifice of certain intereſted perſons; for there is a claſs of men who have battened on the credulity or injudicious vanity of affected Connoiſſeurs, and have contrived to inundate the country with a vaſt collection of pictures, all *declared* to be by Titian, Rubens, Correggio, Pouſſin, Claude, &c. It is high time this diſgraceful buſineſs be checked; and it is hoped that the Britiſh Inſtitution will endeavour to perform this public good, by exerciſing a judicious patronage to genuine Merit, by encouraging the truly worthy, and by reproving and diſcountenancing every ſpecies of impoſition."

As the Houſe in which theſe Pictures are depoſited is of conſiderable importance as to its antiquity, and of great architectural beauty, we lament, as the chief deficiency in this pleaſing work, that the hiſtorical and deſcriptive account of it has been ſo far confined, and which is ſcarcely recompenſed by the beautiful frontiſpiece prefixed to it, containing a North view and ground-plan of the houſe.

It gives us conſiderable pleaſure to be able to announce to our readers, that, from the well-deſerved ſucceſs which the author has experienced, he is about proſecuting his labours towards the publication of another work of a ſimilar nature.

201. *The Miſeries of Human Life; or, The Groans of* Samuel Senſitive *and* Timothy Teſty: *with a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs.* Teſty. *In Twelve Dialogues. By the Rev.* James Beresford, *Fellow of* Merton *College*, Oxford. *The Fifth Edition.*

THIS popular little volume, which has rapidly run through ſo many editions, is an enumeration of thoſe *petty miſeries* which muſt "come home" to the recollection of every one who has ſeen much of the world. It is written in the language of a gentleman; and contains ſeveral well-applied claſſical quotations and puns. The collection (to ſay no more of it) is pleaſant and harmleſs. It has already been extended by another hand; and we are aſſured a ſecond part, by the original author, will ſhortly appear.

202. Pegge's CURIALIA.

(Continued from p. 843.)

ON entering into the regular hiſtory of Somerſet Houſe, Mr. Pegge ſays,

"Very little can be ſaid of this houſe in the reign of Queen Mary; for, though it had become the property of the Crown upon the Duke of Somerſet's attainder, yet had King Edward given it to his ſiſter the Princeſs Elizabeth; and it was during this reign her independent reſidence when ſhe came to viſit the Court *. Thus, on the Queen's acceſſion, Strype ſays, that "the Lady Elizabeth came out of the country to be ready to congratulate her ſiſter, and now her ſovereign; riding through London, along Fleet-ſtreet, and ſo to the Duke of Somerſet's Place, which now belonged to her †." In the Progreſſes made by Elizabeth while Princeſs, I find it ſtyled "*Her Place*, called *Somerſet Place*, beyond Strand Bridge ‡."

On Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, in paſſing to Weſtminſter, ſhe repoſed herſelf, among other places, at the Strand Houſe, and continued there nearly three weeks §.

"Queen Elizabeth having two palaces more commodious for her eſtabliſhment as a Sovereign (Whitehall and St. James's), Somerſet Houſe ſtill remained a ſecondary manſion for occaſional purpoſes, and a

* "See the Progreſſes."

† "Memorials, III. p. 14."

‡ "The term *beyond* has reference to Hatfield; for the houſe was a little Weſtward of the bridge, as appears by a Plan of London, about 1559, in the Progreſſes."

§ "Nichols's Progreſſes."

momentary

momentary residence for the Queen herself. It operated very well for the reception of the great personages of a certain rank and description; and the Queen was not wanting in accommodating some of her own subjects, who were nearly allied to the Royal Family, with the use of it."

"In the second year of this reign we find, that when the Duke of Holstein, nephew to Frederick II. King of Denmark, came hither to treat of a marriage between the Queen and his Uncle, he was lodged in *Somerset Place**. Again, in the year 1572, Francis Duke of Montmorency, Marshal of France, visited England with the similar purpose of negociating a marriage between the Queen and the Duke of Alençon, the youngest brother of Charles the IXth, King of France†. The Marshal continued here nearly a month, where he was entertained at the Queen's expence, had an escort of thirty of the Queen's yeomen of the guard to attend him, and was lodged in *Somerset Place*‡. The Count Palatine of the Rhine, an ally of the Queen, came over hither upon political business, and was honourably received. His stay was from the 22d of January to the 14th of February; when, excepting a few days on his arrival, in which he was entertained by Sir Thomas Gresham, in Bishopsgate-street, he was lodged in *Somerset House* §. Again: the Queen herself is found here for a moment in person, in the year 1588, when she went in state to St. Paul's church, to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. If the procession did not begin from hence, it at least terminated here; for my authority says, that the Queen "returned in the same order by torch-light to *Somerset House* ‖."

In Norden's MS. copy of his "Speculum Britanniæ," is the following passage, omitted in the copy of that valuable work printed in 1593:

"Somerset Howse, scytuate in the Strond, neare the Thamise, buylded by the late Duke of Somerset, not fully finished, yet a most stately house, and of great receyte; having chiefe prospecte towardes the Sowthe, and the sweete river of the Thamise, offereth manie pleasinge delightes. The Right Honorable Lord Hunsedon, lorde chamberlayne to her Majestie, hath, under her Majestie, the use thereof ¶."

By the bounty of his Royal Mistress, Mr. Pegge informs us, "Lord Hunsdon was well enabled to support a dignity consonant with the amplitude of the house he occupied, and in which he died in 1596."

"In the reign of King James I. the house before us became, *ipso facto*, a Royal residence on the part of the Queen, and even changed its name; and it appears that her Majesty repaired it, at her own charge, for the reception of her brother, Christian IV. King of Denmark, who visited England A. D. 1606; from which time it is said that the Queen affected to call it *Denmark House*. Here at least her Majesty kept her Court, which was celebrated for its gaiety, whereof the King occasionally partook. Her Courtiers often appeared in masquerade, not a little favourable to the intriguing spirit of the time; and the Queen herself does not seem to have escaped all censure *. The visit of the King of Denmark was very flattering to King James, who was glad of the company of a stranger, to whom he might display his wit and magnificence; which last was carried to so great an excess that, on this occasion, added to another visit which immediately followed from the Prince de Vaudemont, son of the Duke of Lorrain, his Majesty consumed nearly the whole of a subsidy of four hundred fifty-three thousand pounds, lately granted by the Parliament for the necessary and urgent demands of his household †. At this time the King maintained three distinct Courts, at an incredible expence: his own, at Whitehall; the Queen's, at Somerset House; and Prince Henry's, at St. James's; all upon large establishments ‡. His Danish Majesty liked his reception so well, in the year 1606, that, unsolicited and unexpectedly, he repeated his visit A. D. 1614, when King James lavished away about fifty thousand pounds in excessive feasting, &c. which he had obtained from his subjects under the specious title of a benevolence §. On both these occasions the two Monarchs were guilty of great intemperance; the Dane being much addicted to drunkenness, to which James had not the least objection. To this, Christian added several indelicate traits of manners to the ladies about the Court, and particularly in his indecent behaviour to the wife of the High Admiral, the Countess of Nottingham, who resented it in a very spirit-

* "Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 195."
† "Sully's Memoirs."
‡ "Progresses, from the Lambeth MSS."
§ "Ibid. from Stowe's Chronicle."
‖ "Ibid. in the Preface, p. xxiii."
¶ "Harleian MSS. N° 570."

* "Whitlocke's Memorials. Arthur Wilson, p. 33." † "Rapin."
‡ "Acta Regia, p. 511, folio."
§ "Rapin, who says the money granted was 50,000l."

ed manner to the Danish Ambaſſador, in a letter which is preſerved in Dr. Harris's Life of King James, p. 67. Such of theſe ſcenes as are on record lay, for the moſt part at Theobalds, though the ſame writers who mention them leave ſufficient intimations to ſuſpect that ſome of them were repeated at Somerſet Houſe. Dr. Fuller tells us, that, on the firſt viſit of the King of Denmark, A. D. 1606, it was ordered, by King James himſelf, that Somerſet Houſe ſhould be thenceforth called *Denmark Houſe*, in honour of his Brother-in-law; and goes ſo far as to add, that the name was confirmed by the King's proclamation *. On the other hand, Arthur Wilſon, though he ſeldom, if ever, gives this houſe any other title than *The Queen's Palace in the Strand*, ſays, under the year 1610, that her Majeſty affected to call her palace *Denmark Houſe*, in compliment to her Brother; but that this appellation obtained chiefly by courteſy among the Queen's domeſticks and dependents †. As to the point of time, however, when this houſe changed its name, I rather chuſe to rely on the continuators of Stowe's Survey of London, as hiſtorians profeſſedly topographical; who, having told us that the Queen of King James made this houſe her uſual reſidence, add, that, "On Shrove Tueſday, 1616, ſhe feaſted the King here, at which time the King changed the name of this houſe, appointing it to be thenceforth called *Denmark Houſe* ‡." This, then, ſeems to carry with it the moſt exact date of the confirmation of the new title given to Somerſet Houſe. It was a moment for the Queen to ſecond her wiſhes; and her Majeſty was ſufficiently acquainted with the King's uxorious diſpoſition to diſtinguiſh and improve the *mollia tempora fandi*. If this privilege was any great indulgence to the Queen, ſhe did not live long to enjoy it; for, on the next mention of it, we find that her Majeſty expired at Hampton Court 1618, when her remains were conveyed to Denmark Houſe, previouſly to their interment in Weſtminſter Abbey."

"This houſe was much repaired, beautified, and improved, by new buildings and enlargements, by this Queen, who alſo brought hither water from Hyde Park in pipes §. To the ſame period we may therefore refer the erection of thoſe apartments towards the river, which were built over a colonade, and thoſe to the Weſt of them, which are allowed to have been planned and executed from the deſigns, and under the eye, of Inigo Jones ‖. As to the Chapel, which I conceive to have been the work of the ſame matter, I take it to have been poſterior to the former additions. On the acceſſion of King James, it may well be ſuppoſed, from what we have ſaid, that this houſe was to be conſidered (if not *ipſo facto* ſettled) as a dotarial palace in caſe Anne of Denmark had ſurvived the King; a circumſtance which might induce the Queen thus to enlarge and embelliſh it. Although her deſign was not formerly completed, yet it is probable, had ſhe outlived the King, ſhe might have been induced to have made the Eaſt end of the front to the river to correſpond with the Weſt end, leaving the principal ſtate apartments in the centre between them. From the end of this reign, however, it has always been reputed as peculiarly appropriated even to Queens Conſort, and, as ſoon as occaſion rendered it neceſſary, became a Jointure-houſe, either by marriage treaties or by Act of Parliament; and ſuch it was intended contingently to have been when its fate was changed early in the preſent reign. King James died at Theobalds, 1625; whence the Royal corpſe was removed to Denmark Houſe, for ſo we muſt continue to call it, where it remained in ſtate from the 23d of April till its interment on the 17th of May."

(To be continued.)

* "Church Hiſtory, book VII. p. 110."

† "Hiſtory of King James, fol. p. 59."

‡ "Stowe's Survey, Mr. Strype's edition, 1720."

§ "Ibid. book IV. p. 105."

‖ "Walpole's Anecdotes, II. 120. 8vo."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A very intereſting Diſſertation upon the Diſperſion of the Light of Lamps, by Means of Shades, by Count Rumford, was lately read at the National Inſtitute of France, in illuſtration of the principle of a new lamp which he has invented. He controverts the idea that ſemi-tranſparent ſhades, which ſoften the light of Argand lamps, cauſe any loſs of light; and recommends that ſhades of roughened glaſs be more generally adopted, as they prevent the hurtful effects of direct light upon the eye better than any other ſhades. With reſpect to this glaſs, he obſerves, that it is by no means opaque; for, in the operation of roughening, its ſurface acquires an uninterrupted collection of aſperities, through which the light paſſes as eaſily as through clear glaſs. Theſe ſmall ſurfaces diſperſe the cylindrical pencils of rays, tranſforming them into cones; and the loſs of light is by no means ſo conſiderable as when

shades are used of crape or gauze. He recommends that the shades in general should be made larger than they usually are, as, the larger their size, the less luminous they appear when looked at. He also adds, that if the windows of houses in courts and alleys were glazed with roughened glass, they would admit much more light than is obtained through clear panes; as, in the latter case, the rays fall on the glass at so small an angle of incidence, that they are mostly thrown off by reflection, instead of entering the room. The account of his new lamp, the object of which is to save light in the illumination of large rooms, is too complex to be described in our limits.

The Corridor, leading to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, will be the finest in the world. From the present entrance to the Museum, to the place where the iron gate used to stand, the statues, busts, and basso-relievos, found in the different store-rooms of the Vatican, are now placing. The tablets on which the busts are fixed are composed of antique pieces of frieze and entablatures; and they rest upon pillars and fragments of columns which once embellished the edifices of antient Rome. By means of this arrangement the Gallery will become of some utility to Architecture, that important branch of the Arts, unfortunately too much neglected in the museums of sovereigns and of the curious. From the place where the iron gate stood to that where you descend to the lodges, persons are employed in encrusting the walls of the Gallery with innumerable inscriptions of the Pagans and of the early Christians. The Chevalier Canova places the works of art, and Cajetan Marini chuses the inscriptions. The wall, which formerly separated the lodges and the corridor is no longer in existence; the space which it occupied is transforming into a handsome vestibule, which will be ornamented with columns and other relicks of antiquity. Thus, the whole length of one part of the lodges is added to that of the corridor, which increases it nearly 225 feet. It will afford a view truly magnificent, and worthy of Rome. In the present vestibule of the Museum are seen several epitaphs on the Cornelian family, and the celebrated sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus. Accordingly, throughout an extent of 1200 feet there will be a series of authentic monuments, both of art and science, of more than twelve centuries, commencing with the first Punic war. This Gallery, the largest in the world, will lead to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, or, to speak more correctly, that superb Gallery will form an integral part of an unrivaled whole, exclusively dedicated to the Arts and Sciences.

A second Volume of Mr. Manning's "History of Surrey" is in considerable forwardness, edited by Mr. Bray, the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Davis, author of Travels in America, has nearly ready for publication, in one volume octavo, Memoirs of the Life of Chatterton the Poet.

A Fourth Edition, considerably enlarged and corrected, of "The Domestic Medical Guide, in Two Parts, by Richard Reece, M. D." may very soon be expected.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The "Epistle to a Friend" has been printed in our vol. XXXVI. p. 89; but we are equally obliged to Mr. W. Warder; and shall be glad of any further communications from him on that subject.

A TRUE BRITON submits to serious attention what may be considered as growing evils with regard to public amusements; two of which he more particularly censures: 1. A Lecture, advertised as "Busts of the *Quick* and the *Dead*," the allusion being too glaring and obvious to escape the notice of any one; and, 2. he thinks it highly improper that Godfrey's Vision in the Holy Land, from Tasso's Jerusalem, should form part of another entertainment.

W. S's Strictures on the *Bête Mohde* are just; but not in our province.

A CONSTANT READER asks, If the title of WENN, of Nostell, is extinct, or merged in the barony of Headley? And when did the title of JOCELYN, of Hide-hall, Herts, become extinct?—He also asks for some account of Sir THOMAS WHYTE, the founder of St. John's college, Oxford; which he will find in Mr. Nichols's "Leicestershire, and in other printed works.

P. P. C. (who complains of the noise occasioned by the *Sunday Papers*) has the remedy in his own hand.

A WELL-WISHER TO SUCH PRODUCTIONS has our very sincere thanks. He little knows the attendant difficulties.

Mr. D. PARKES's Proposal shall be complied with; and Dr. OSWALD's promised Communications will be duly attended to.

Mr. R. R. BARNES's Favour in our next; with Mr. LUCAS, Dr. MILNER, W. WOOLSTON, ALBION, the LYTTON FAMILY, &c.

THE

THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL, AND THE GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST.

Said to have been Written by WILLIAM ROSCOE, *Esq. M. P. for* Liverpool, *for the Uſe of his Children; and ſet to Muſic by Order of their* MAJESTIES, *for the Princeſs* MARY.

COME take up your hats, and away let us haſte [per's Feaſt:
To the Butterfly's Ball, and the Graſshop-
The trumpeter Gad-fly has ſummon'd the crew, [you.
And the revels are now only waiting for
On the ſmooth-ſhaven graſs by the ſide of a wood, [ſtood,
Beneath a broad oak which for ages had
See the children of earth, and the tenants of air, [pair.
To an evening's amuſement together re-
And there came the Beetle, ſo blind and ſo black, [his back;
Who carried the Emmet, his friend, on
And there came the Gnat, and the Dragon-fly too, [blue.
And all their relations green, orange, and
And there came the Moth, with her plumage of down, [and brown,
And the Hornet, with jacket of yellow
Who with him the Waſp, his companion, did bring, [their ſting.
But they promis'd, that ev'ning, to lay by
Then the ſly little Dormouſe peep'd out of his hole, [the Mole;
And led to the feaſt, his blind couſin,
And the Snail, with her horns perping out of her ſhell, [length of an ell.
Came, fatigu'd with the diſtance, the
A muſhroom the table, and on it was ſpread [cloth made.
A water-dock leaf, which their table-
The viands were various, to each of their taſte, [the feaſt.
And the Bee brought the honey to ſweeten
With ſteps moſt majeſtic the Snail did advance, [to dance;
And he promis'd the gazers a minuet
But they all laugh'd ſo loud that he drew in his head, [bed.
And went in his own little chamber to
Then, as ev'ning gave way to the ſhadows of night, [out with his light:
Their watchman, the Glow-worm, came
So home let us haſten, while yet we can ſee; [me.
For no watchman is waiting for you or for

LINES ON THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. HUCQUIER, PORTRAIT PAINTER *.

By JOSEPH WESTON, *Eſq. of* Solihull.

LIFE having ſtretch'd to its extremeſt ſpan, [man,
Thou good, thou wiſe, thou venerable
Death ſnapp'd the vital chain! O thrice, thrice bleſt! [of reſt!
Remov'd from ſcenes of woe, to realms
Dead though thou art—if verſe like mine could give
Eternal fame—for ever ſhouldſt thou live.
But what is Fame? an empty—empty breath.
Can it exhilarate the ear of Death?
Ah no! the greatly good and truly wiſe,
The puffs of bards and ſhouts of mobs deſpiſe; [away,"
Glory they ſeek "that paſſeth not
That knows no diminution nor decay:
They value praiſe "which cometh from on high," [lie!
From HIM who cannot be deceiv'd, or
Yet oft ſhall Friendſhip heave the ſigh ſincere,
And pay thy worth the tribute of a tear;
For taſte refin'd, and genius rare, were thine;
Skill'd to depict the human form divine,
With tints ſo warm, and ſuch conſummate art, [ſtart!
The figure from the canvas ſeems to
O, may theſe dear memorials long remain— [pain;
To yield us pleaſure—though alloy'd with
And long "the ſweet remembrance of the juſt [duſt!"
Bloſſom and flouriſh, while he ſleeps in

Shrewſbury, June 18, 1806. J. W.

* See vol. LXXV. p. 1171.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

IN ſending to you the ODE recited at Covent-garden Theatre upon the Anniverſary of the Trafalgar Fight, a little altered to humour the poetical turn of Seamen, the ingenious Author will doubtleſs forgive an old Sailor; who has liſtened through many a midnight hour to forecaſtle orators in their own effuſions upon ſea-engagements. There is one word againſt which I have ſerious objections, where Lord Nelſon is to be celebrated; *Honour*—out upon it, *Honour*! The military world muſt become aſhamed of it, as configned to the ſervice of an *ultramarine* dark-minded wholeſale dealer in words, and a great definer of ſuch from his own Lexicon. He has at laſt cloſed a too long equivocal ſenſe of "Honour" by referring it abſolutely (*vi et armis*) to Legion. Which of us, Mr. U. has not read and heard of "Legion," "Legion?"

Yours, &c. W. P.

BUT not this day to Britain ſacred made
Shall towards eternity depart—
Ere warmeſt homage of the heart
To *Nelſon's* much-lov'd memory be paid.

No, none of us forget. This Land
Proud owns the ſplendour of his high command;

To

To Nelſon's name her grateful praiſe is given— [from Heaven!
To him—our Champion—ſtill taught
And always thus ſhall boaſt in ardent ſtrain
His deeds—his matchleſs ſtory—
He! He! firm Centinel upon the ſtormy main, [Glory."
His watchword ever "England's
The page, the heart, his worth ſhall keep;
His bright career by Duty led;
And ye—beneath the wave ſo deep,
Welcom'd among the valiant dead,
Still ſhall your tale of battle intervene,
Long ere the rocks of Trafalgar be ſeen!

Never may Seamen that way ſteer,
But for your loſs as friends ſhall weep,
And, bending o'er the tomb, the bier,
Invoke fond Spirits from the deep:
And, while winds howling high aſſail the maſt, [blaſt.
Shall Shipmates' ſtifled ſighs outbrave the

From Sadneſs, feveries of lighter hue play changes, whilſt the Moon
Adds viſionary ſcenes of ſight,
And fancied Victory's cheering tune. [dwell
This dream diſpers'd; in charmed ears let
The Ocean-minſtrel's dirge—that awful knell!

Oh Nelſon—to thy country early loſt!
Great were your conqueſts—great, in Thee, our coſt! [Thee!
How much thy brave companions copy
Their frequent battles in more recent times
Declare, whoſe leſſon in all climes
Taught them the road to Victory;
Nelſon-like, ſcorning foe's out-numbering force, [courſe,
Who through wide waters urg'd a ſteady
Grac'd in great George's dread employ, [ſtroy.
Their ſhips to burn, to ſink, de-

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

Written in 1802.

SPIRIT of Song, though now the enchanting Nine [vine!
Believ'd no more, yet ſure thou art di-
If e'er my ſoul, with rapture never tir'd,
Hail'd the bright viſions which thy breath inſpir'd; [Pole,
If, led by thee, I've flown from Pole to
Trac'd the vaſt earth, and ſeen the oceans roll;
If e'er with thee upon the ſunny hill
I've mark'd the waving corn and tumbling rill,
High beat my heart with Poeſy's alarms,
While fragrant Nature pour'd forth all her charms; [day
As theſe, ſweet intercourſe, the ſummer
I've paſs'd with thee, delicious hours, away.
Come, Charmer, now thy powerful aid impart,
Expreſs the genuine feelings of my heart,
Permit my humble lays to merit *fame*,
And catch thy fire at *Abercromby's* name.

O name, to ev'ry Patriot's boſom dear,
The Briton's boaſt, but mention'd with a tear!
Yet ſtill conſoles the Briton's native pride,
A mournful joy—he conquer'd, though he died.

O Heavenly Gueſt, inſpire thy glowing ſway, [lay.
Charm'd be the verſe, immortal be the
For to the *Hero's* memory belong
The nobleſt honours of the Poet's Song.
The friend rever'd, the father of his troops, [droops:
Britannia mourns, and o'er her laurels
Long will ſhe mourn the man who taught to yield
The Gallic Legions on th' Egyptian field.
The mighty foe that under Europe's ſky
Saw Victory ever with their banners fly.
Where'er ſhe turns, haſte horror and diſmay, [way!
Scattering the hoſts, and ſhrieking in their
Fell Death commands them, gallops o'er the plain, [the ſlain;
Strews the red ground with myriads of
Whole Nations, ravag'd, utter fruitleſs groans, [thrones;
And potent Monarchs totter on their
But, when reſolv'd, in terrible array,
And ever firſt in Danger's corpſe-ſtrew'd way, [pear'd;
Fierce in their front Britannia's ſons ap-
Brave as they were, the Gallic Legions fear'd; [ſhook,
Brave as they were, with dread unuſual
Shrunk from the rattling charge and deathful look—
Alike thy Sons, Britannia, on the plain—
Victorious, as upon the conquer'd main—
Alas! the while their pale battalions fled,
The bullet came, and Abercromby bled!
He bled, whilſt Glory beaming from the ſkies, [wiſe,
To Britain's praiſe bid Fame's loud blaſt
And, ſhouting as ſhe flew, with rapture ſpread [head;
Her ſplendid wreath around the Warrior's
Her choiceſt wreath, too bright for vulgar eyes,
By Angels worn, the product of the ſkies,
Immortal wreath—which, conquering, once before
Illuſtrious Wolfe upon his temples bore,
When at Quebec he gave the joyful cry,
"Sweet on the bed of Victory to die!"

Like

Like him, by all a weeping people left;
Like him, O Abercromby, thou shalt rest.
Yet weak, lamented Hero, weak my lays
To sing thy name, and sound thy matchless praise.
When on the bed of torturing pain reclin'd,
No groan escap'd: unconquer'd was thy mind. [thought
Reckless of death, 'twas all thy noble
To praise thy gallant troops, and tell how well they fought.
In battle proud, and heroe as man can be,
Humane and generous after victory.
In their brave hearts no thoughts of danger spring, [their King;
Fighting for Fame, their Country, and
And though in vain, O French-men, you oppose [foes,
Your manly breasts when Britons are your
Nor scorns the Muse to celebrate your fame,
Inspiring and great, in war a mighty name!
But, for the Man who o'er your numerous race [grace;
Extends an iron rod, your idol and disFor him let mercenary Poets sing,
Behold his name who's greater than a King,
Truth spreads abroad her clear refulgent light, [fight.
And ruthless deeds come pouring on the
The Soldier, us'd to many a dreadful day,
With horror turns from Jaffa's scenes away.
Ah! there the lonely traveller shall see,
Shudd'ring, the foul proofs of thy infamy;
Shall see, in heaps beneath their native sky, [ing lie!
Thy murder'd victims bones, that bleach-
There as he muses on man's cruel life,
A pitying shade, and yet how fond of strife, [infest
How thoughts inflam'd, ambition's dreams
His haughty mind, and govern in his breast;
Some hoary Derwise, coming on his view,
Shall prove the savage, monstrous act, too true. [and long,
He fore oppress with dangerous wounds
He only reap'd of all the numerous throng,
Oft imprecating Heav'n's dread bolt, shall tell [fell;
How brothers, husbands, sons, and fathers
The foul tale shall renew severest woe,
For dearest friends his bitter tears shall flow.
Thy deck all poison'd! to a future age
Incredible shall seem upon th' Historian's page. [whose prime,
But thou, illustrious Shade, whose youth,
Whose age was spent in toil in ev'ry clime,
To spread thy much-lov'd King and Country's weal,
Already fame each Briton ought to feel;
Who, by no danger nor by age appall'd,
Disdain'd to rest wherie'er thy Country call'd;
To thee, O Abercromby, Britons raise
Immortal honours, glorying in thy praise!
Th' Historian, the Muse, shall spread thy fame, [thy name.
The tears thy Army shed shall consecrate

Stokesley. L.S.O.

On the Decease of CLEMENT ARCHER, M.D.

By Dr. CRAWL. (See p. 680.)

"Lucri illi detritur, et à Me gratia major."
HORAT.

HEROES and Statesmen, when they yield to Fate, [Great;
Are honour'd by th' attendance of the
High in the air the silken banners wave,
And every splendour decorates the grave.
As skilful ARCHER'S plain and simple bier,
The poor man pays the tribute of a tear;
The grateful tear, in silent sorrow shed,
Does honour to the living and the dead,
And is, in Reason's eye, as bright a meed
As what to Chiefs and Statesmen is decreed. [store,
Lost health who to the sick and poor re-
Their names will live till time shall be no more;
Recording Angels register their deeds,
For which a bless reward on high succeeds.

Hospital Staff, Bristol. J. C.

ROSABELL.*

By Mr. JOHN MAYER.

THE troops were all embark'd on board;
The ships were under weigh;
And loving wives, and maids adoring,
Were weeping round the bay.

They parted from their dearest friends;
From all their heart holds dear;
And ROSABELL to HEAVEN commends
The man her soul admires.

For him, she fled from soft repose;
Renounc'd a Parent's care;
He sails to crush his Country's foes—
She wanders in despair!

A Seraph, in an infant's frame,
Reclin'd upon her arm;
And sorrow, in the comely Dame,
Now heighten'd every charm:

She thought, if Fortune had but smil'd—
She thought upon her Dear;
But when she look'd upon his child,
O! then ran many a tear!

"Ah! who will watch thee as thou sleep'st?
Who'll sing a lullaby?
Or rock thy cradle, when thou weep'st,
If I shou'd chance to die!"

* These verses have been set to music by Mr. Attwood, and sung with the most expressive sweetness by Mrs. Ashe.

On

On-board the ship, resign'd to Fate,
Yet planning joy to come,
Her love, in silent sorrow, late
Upon a broken drum.

He saw her, lonely, on the beach;
He saw her on the deck;
And, far as human eye can reach,
He saw her wave her hand!

"O ROSABELL, though forc'd to go,
With thee my soul shall dwell,
And HEAVEN, who pities human woe,
Will comfort ROSABELL."

Aug. 11, 1806.

THE MINIATURE.

SWEET pledge of Love! as on that face I gaze,
How bleeds my heart to think, on some lone plain
Haply my William bends his wounded form,
And faint implores for human help in vain.
Too busy Mem'ry fondly loves to trace
His parting vows, when, slowly ling'ring here,
He hung this treasure on my throbbing breast;
The tear that gemm'd it, made it doubly dear.
Oft Fancy, turning to the tented field,
Pictures the hostile spear, the threat'ning tide;
Yet worth like his claims Heaven's peculiar care,
And Heaven will turn the poison'd shaft aside.

For I have seen, at Misery's tragic tale,
The silent tears course down his manly cheek;
Have seen the boon by grateful looks o'erpaid,
Which more than studied eloquence can speak.
To gaze on thee, sweet soother of my woe!
Is all the joy my constant heart can know.

W.

ON THE LATE SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN IN CALABRIA.

STRIKE the harp to deeds of war!
So fam'd in modern story;
Hark! the trumpet sounds afar
Britannia's martial glory!
On Calabria's fertile plain
Albion's sons the fight maintain,
And many Gallic sons are slain,
To raise Britannia's glory.

As the gen'rous lion brave,
Our gallant troops advancing;
High in air their banners wave;
Th' impatient courser's, prancing,
Scour the field, pursue the foe;
STUART directs th' avenging blow,
And Gallic honour is laid low,
To raise Britannia's glory.

Fair Sicilians, raise the strain;
Lead on in softest measure;
Ferdinand again shall reign,
Shall hear the song of Pleasure:
England just maintains the fight,
Her Sons, victorious, all unite,
To guard an injur'd Monarch's right:
This is Britannia's glory!

SOPHIA.

THE DOWNFALL OF PRUSSIA.

A DIRGE, adapted to the Music of "The Flowers of the Forest."

OH! woe to the traitor, that dark violator,
Who gave up the brave to the sword of the foe!
Oh! curst be the naming of him whose [fill'd with woe!
foul framing
Our land fill'd with ruin, our hearts
See our brave Soldiers dying! our beauteous Queen flying;
Our Vet'rans betray'd, wounded, bleeding and bare! [blood reeking!
Our fields, once joy-speaking, with gallant
Oh! death to the Traitor, who caus'd our despair!

Towns, where Labour once smiling, and sweet Peace beguiling [the air!
In flames of destruction now redden
Soldiers' shouts wildly breaking!—women moaning and shrieking
With horror and tears flee away in despair!

The Palace, once ringing with dancing and singing, [and Mirth!
No more hears the footsteps of Beauty
There the Victor insulting, o'er the brave dead exulting*! [in the earth*!
Nor content till the fall'n are lowly deep

* See the Fifteenth Bulletin, which after mentioning the names of the Generals who had honourably and nobly promoted the War, with indecent and ordeal exultation, it puts in parentheses the unhappy fate which attended each of these brave men. In noticing the Duke of Brunswick, with a kind of malignant enjoyment, it says, "wounded very badly," and immediately speaks in contempt of him. This Bulletin is made up of insult to women and dead warriors!—"The days of Chivalry are gone!"

† See the 21st Bulletin, where the Emperor of the French, at the Palace of Berlin, addresses Count Voss, of Berlin concludes, "The good people of Berlin have been the victims of the war, while those who excited it have left them, and those who excited it have left them, and are become fugitives. I shall reduce those noble Courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread!!"

Gone

Gone the home's gentle blessing, where children caressing,
Round the table once sat, fond and smiling and gay!
Now at the meal drooping, each head with grief stooping, [in the clay!
Mourns the father now slain and laid cold

Oh, woe to the Traitor, that dark violator,
Who gave up the brave to the sword of the foe! [framing
Oh, curst be the naming of him whose foul
Our land fill'd with ruin, our hearts fill'd with woe!

B——. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

IN the fair and courteous days of France, when a gay and half-romantic gallantry was the universal taste of the young and old, the lofty and the humble, Madame la Mareschale de Mirepois, already in the winter of her days, but with more wit and warmth of imagination remaining than most of the youngest and gayest ladies of the court, sent to her old admirer, M. le Duc de Nivernois, a lock of her grey hair, accompanied by some very pretty and elegant verses, descriptive of the regard she felt for him, which age could not extinguish nor diminish. The Duke's reply is a beautiful specimen of united tenderness and gaiety.

QUOI! vous parlez de cheveux blancs?
Laissons, laissons courir le tems:
Que nous importe son ravage?
Les tendres cœurs en sont exempts,
Les amours sont toujours enfans,
Et les Graces sont de tout age.

Pour moi, Themire, je le sens,
Je suis toujours en mon printems,
Quand je vous offre mon hommage.
Si je n'avois que dix-huit ans,
Je pouvois aimer plus long-tems,
Mais non pas aimer d'avantage.

For the consolation of those English ladies who, like Mme. de Mirepois, are growing grey, and to assure them that the aged themselves, though not likely to make new conquests, have at least the power of retaining the admirers of their youth, I send you (from the Bristol Journal) the following rude copy of a beautiful original:

TALK not of snowy locks—have done—
[illegible]me runs the fame, and let him run.
[illegible]s what boots the Tyrant's rage?
Thoughtless [illegible] not tender hearts to sever,
The [illegible]ces are infants ever,
The [illegible]ce of every age.

To thee, [illegible]mire, when I bow,
For ever in m[illegible], Spring I glow,
And more in [illegible]ars approve thee.
Could I to gay sixt[illegible] return,
With longer ardour I might burn,
But d[illegible]ater could not [illegible]ve thee. M. N.

*** *Mr. Stafford-ton's Prologue came too late for this Month.*

TO LADY BUNBURY;
On the Suffolk Election.

OF polish'd manners, form, but gentle mind, [kind;
And soft address, that pleases all man-
When Bunb'ry asks our suffrage and support, [Court;
He wants no aid from Party, or the
On his own worth's superior strength he stands, [and hands.
And wins our willing votes, our hearts,
Whene'er he speaks with dignity and ease, [please;
His voice, his sentiments, his language,
With joy our favourite Candidate we greet, [Seat;
And eight times place him in the County
Full many a year found faithful to his trust,
True to his Sov'reign, to his Country just.
May no event our happy union sever;
Long may he keep his seat! Sir Charles for ever! [fest'd,
Long live with you, of ev'ry bliss pos-
And you supply the greatest and the best.

To the Memory of Mr. ROBSON. (p. 872.)

STAY, fellow-trav'ller on this transient sphere, [son's bier!
And mourn with me awhile o'er Rob-
If Friendship, unalloy'd by worldly art,
Diffuse its sacred influence o'er thy heart:
Religion bid thee look for joys above,
The blest returns of a Redeemer's love:
If mild Benevolence to all mankind
Direct thy actions, elevate thy mind:
Mourn here, alas! a kindred spirit fled;
Mourn here a Friend, a Christian, Robson dead! B.

EPITAPH ON LORD NELSON.

HERE all of Nelson that could die
(His mortal relicks) mouldering lie:
To Britain Heaven his spirit gave,
(All that could live beyond the grave:)
And every patriot bosom swells
To prove the Temple where it dwells.

NO marble monument the Hero needs,
(The perishable pile that custom rears,)
His brightest blazon are his glorious deeds,
His proudest Epitaph his Country's tears.

BRITANNIA thinks her victory nought!
By Nelson's death too dearly bought;
While the same stroke to France and Spain
Restores their captured ships again.

Extract from a Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Newington Butts, in the County of Surrey, October 19, 1806; being the Sunday following the Interment of the late Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; with an Appendix, containing a Sketch of the Life of the Bishop. By Robert Dickinson, *Curate and Lecturer.*

"HAVING had occasion to mention that *great Luminary* or *shining Light* of the Protestant persuasion, the established English Church, the late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, whose remains were so recently deposited under this sacred Altar; it may tend to our instruction and amendment also, if we trace some of the particular acts of his life.

Descended from a distinguished Clergyman * of the Church of England, who was a zealous defender of the true Faith, whom many of this congregation must have known and heard; his son, the late Bishop, was in early life instructed in the principles of the Protestant Establishment, and soon distinguished himself both in literary and scientific studies. Devoted to the sacred office of a minister of God's word, nature and duty equally combined to produce in him professional attainments, and virtuous exertion. For a little time he moved in a humble sphere (even curate of this Church); but great diligence, added to vigour of understanding and profound judgment, soon paved his way to preferment and honour—the Country † at large acknowledged his merits; and truly discerning Patrons ‡, through the approbation of a gracious Sovereign, ever prepared to reward the deserving, raised him step by step to that exaltation where he ended his labours and his life. From the commencement of his Ministry till a very short time before his death, his life may be said to have been a life of labour and of love; his labour appears in the various writings he has published and left behind him; his love may be discovered in the benevolent intention of doing good. His eloquence and learning, both conspicuous, gave him weight and dignity in the Church and Parliament §. Active, cheerful, and willing, he attended on all his sacred

* The late Bishop of St. Asaph was born at Thorley, in Essex, in October 1732, of which church his father, the Rev. Samuel Horsley, was rector. During the time that he prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, his father was appointed to the living of St. Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey; and the first step his son took, after leaving the University, was assistant curate to his father in that parish. He did not, however, remain long in this private walk; for great diligence and a proficiency in various sciences, soon brought him to be noticed by one of the first scholars of his time, Dr. Lowth, then Lord Bishop of London, who made him his chaplain, and rewarded him with the archdeaconry of St. Alban's and the living of South Weald, with which he also held Newington upon the resignation of his father. Added to this, he was chosen reading clerk at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. And now we may view him in a new light, engaging to expose and overcome one of the most alluring, as well as dangerous heresies, the Priestleian doctrine, which is something worse than the Arian and Socinian principles revived.

† In this controversy, the thanks of the Church of England, and the gratitude of the State, were due to him, for his seasonable enquiries, judicious arguments, and learned discussions, which proved him equal to any one that had gone before him, in examining the Fathers, supporting the truths from tradition, and elucidating the holy Scriptures.

‡ This well-deserving opponent to the Priestleian heresy obtained the friendship and patronage of the late Lord Thurlow, who, when Lord Chancellor recommended him to the Bishop's See of St. David's, which he held with the rectory of Newington. He regulated the whole ecclesiastical concerns of that Diocese with equal justice to the rector and curate. His Lordship was no respecter of persons; but, when truth prevailed, he ever shewed himself its friend and patron. In a few years after, his Lordship was translated from St. David's to Rochester, with the Deanery of Westminster; and the same unwearied diligence carried him through the important business of the Diocese, and the very extensive concerns of the Deanery—where he left behind him indelible marks of gratitude, for his honest promptitude and sincere attention to all in their different departments; and they have borne ample testimony to his Lordship's name and character. The Choir at Westminster-abbey testified it at his funeral, in joining the procession to Newington church to attend when his remains were committed to the earth.

§ On ecclesiastical and civil questions in the Senate-house, where the Church or State was essentially to be served, the Bishop took an active part; and many of his speeches do honour to his genius, disinterestedness, and independence. If, as a Lord of Parliament, his integrity was ever questioned, I appeal to his Lordship's

ſacred duties, and in the Senate-houſe maintained an *inflexible integrity*. Firmly rooted in the *Faith once delivered unto the Saints*, which the Prophets of old, the Apoſtles of his acknowledged God and Saviour, and the ſucceeding Fathers who honoured and propagated the Chriſtian ſyſtem, taught; He like them exhibited in their genuine purity the ſcriptural truths of the divine myſteries, (which could not have been thought of, had they not been revealed from Heaven) and thoroughly ſeparated them from the droſs of ſuperſtition, the folly of enthuſiaſm, and the corruptions of infidelity. At the ſame time his talents were employed, and his heart open, to inſtruct and guide the young by his counſel and advice; to provide for the deſerving by his influence and power; to aid the diſtreſſed by his preaching and his charity; and to ſupport the eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions, as well as civil eſtabliſhments, by his writings and his conduct. In almoſt the lateſt period of his exiſtence *, his abilities ſhone with all the ardour of youth, and, as uſual, with zeal for the Church, which will ſoon appear from the materials ſent to the preſs to publiſh his laſt Charge; and which will, I truſt, enſure to his memory a new claim of gratitude both from the Church and State. His immediate inſtructions from this pulpit are well known, and will, I hope, be ever remembered. With you I regret his loſs, both as a much valued Friend, and highly honoured Prelate; and I ſeriouſly invite you to ſubmit with humble reſignation to the Divine permiſſion, in his death, and to inſcribe what doctrines he has from time to time taught you on your hearts. For my own part, I hold his name in grateful remembrance, and offer this unfeigned tribute.—In general knowledge, he has left but few equals; in ſcriptural

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conduct on that grand point in the cloſe of the ſeſſion 1801, Whether we ſhould have Peace or War? On that day the Biſhop came up from Brighton, remained in the Houſe till four o'clock in the morning, and then roſe with an obſervation, "That "ſuch a premature Peace would be a derogation to this country, and dangerous to "the conſtitution;" confronting at the time the warmeſt advocates of pacification; and, to the honour of Mr. Addington, then Miniſter, now Lord Sidmouth, in the following ſpring, by permiſſion of his gracious Sovereign, he tranſlated the Biſhop from Rocheſter to St. Aſaph.

Not long after this, an incurable diſeaſe appeared to attack his wife more ſeverely, which had gradually preyed upon her for nineteen years, and on the 2d of April 1805 ſhe died, and left the Biſhop a living monument of ſincere affliction. Time brought on health; but ſorrow ſtill dwelt in his heart, and he often viſited the ſacred altar of Newington where her body was depoſited. His Lordſhip ſome time after undertook to redreſs the grievances of his extenſive Dioceſe, and to attend cloſely to the duties of Parliament. At the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, (which his Lordſhip confeſſed to me to have been peculiarly ſevere) he came to his highly-valued pariſh of Newington, and gave us his laſt ſermon, which, I think, will ever make an impreſſion on our hearts.

* In July laſt the Biſhop went to his Dioceſe, a part of which he viſited and confirmed; and not many weeks ago ſent up his laſt Charge, which will, I truſt, call from both Church and State a new claim to their gratitude. After two months reſidence in his Dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and much fatiguing ſervice, his Lordſhip intended to ſpend a few months at Brighton, to aſſociate with his former noble friend, Lord Thurlow. But this hope was denied him; for, on reaching Shrewſbury, his Lordſhip found that his loyal Patron was no more. Undetermined whether to proceed or return, he at laſt fixed to continue his journey with an aching heart, and arrived at Brighton on the 20th of September. On the 28th of the ſame month, his Lordſhip walked with his ſon's wife and child to the Chapel Royal; and on the 29th took a houſe in a retired ſituation, meaning to ſpend the winter there. On the 30th, a ſlight complaint in his bowels affected him, and very ſoon brought on a mortification, which baffled the virtue of medicine and the art of man; on Saturday the 4th of October, early in the morning, after *one day of pain*, he breathed his laſt. On the Friday following, his Lordſhip's remains were conveyed from Brighton; and on Saturday evening were lodged in Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, where they continued till Tueſday morning, when, accompanied by a few of his relations and other attendants, joined by the Choir of Weſtminſter, the body was conducted into the pariſh church of St. Mary, Newington; whilſt Dr. Buſby ſtruck the organ in ſounds of awe and ſolemnity. The Rev. Charles de Guiffardiere, Rector, read the ſervice with feeling and ſenſibility, and committed his body to the ground with an affectionate concern—

Qualis Ille FUIT,
Vita labore et charitate functa jamdiu demonſtravit.
Qualis ERIT Ille,
Poſtrema dies, cum Chriſtus veniet judicare mundum, indicabit. R. D.

knowledge,

knowledge, I think, no superior. We have lately seen his body committed to the ground; but his soul is ascended up on high!—May that happy change in him induce us to dry up every tear of affliction, and contemplate him on a seat in Heaven, where he will have a view of that blessed and divine Saviour, the WORD OF SON OF GOD, in whose cause he enlisted; whose doctrine, both in faith and practice, he kept, and earnestly contended for—the glory of whose name he asserted and vindicated, proving him to be an *all-knowing Saviour*, as well as an *all-powerful Judge*. Finally, that divine being Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, in whose presence he now is, aided him with the Holy Spirit, in his various conflicts through this life; and permitted him to sink into rest after a day of pain, that he might reward him with a crown, never fading and everlasting.

Monumental Inscription near the Altar of the Church of Newington Butts:

" Prope hunc lapidem
conditum est illud omne quod caducum erat
optimæ Matrisfamilias,
SARÆ,
fecundæ uxoris peramatæ Samuelis Horsley, LL.D. hujus ecclesiæ
per annos multos Rectoris; Menevensis autem primùm, post Roffensis,
nunc Asaphensis ecclesiæ Episcopi.
Fœmina sanctimoniâ præcellens, et morum comitate amabilis, omnibus
laudata, cara et jucunda vixit, mortua lugetur.
Pauperum lacrymæ et pia vota, odorem verè divinum spirantia,
memoriam ejus condiunt.
Anno ætatis 54to ineunte, ferîâ hebdomadis 2^a^, die Aprilis 2°, A. D. 1805,
corpus fragile morbo insanabili succubuit, cujus, lente grassantis, sævitiam,
memorando patientiæ exemplo novendecim annos pertulerat.
Visum est DEO, OPT. MAX. clementissimoque,
vitam, in continuis fermè doloribus actam, morte placidâ et
spei plenâ, ad exitum perducere:
" Ubi tuus, Mors, aculeus? ubi tua, Orce, est victoria?
" Gloria DEO. - - - - - Hallelujah!"
Has voces ore moribundo proferens, in morte insultans Morti,
pia mulier obdormivit.
[Maritus 18^im^ mensibus superstes 6^am^ diem obiit, ferîâ hebdomadis
mensis Octobris 4°, die A.D. 1806, ætat. 73.
Sepultus est juxta Uxorem, sub hoc sacro sancto Altari.]"

J. Bacon, Junior, Sculptor, 1805.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 25. Letter from Capt. W. Hargood, Commander of the Belleisle, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated off the Capes of Virginia, Sept. 13.

SIR, I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, yesterday morning, at day-break, Cape Henry bearing W. N. W. 12 leagues, being in company with his Majesty's ships Bellona and Melampus, endeavouring to fall in with Rear-Adm. Sir Richard Strachan, I discovered a line-of battle ship to leeward of me, under jury masts, standing in for the Chesapeak, to which we immediately gave chace. On perceiving us, she bore up, and stood in for the land. At a quarter past eight, observed she had taken the ground. Being then within one mile, I came to anchor in about five fathoms water, and immediately sent boats and took possession of her. She proved to be L'Impeteux, of 74 guns and 670 men, commanded by Monf. Le Veyer, capt. de vaisseau, one of the squadron that had been cruizing under Rear-adm. Willeaumez, having separated from him and four sail of the line more, with a frigate, as per margin*, in about lat. 29 deg. long. 63 deg. during the heavy gale of the 18th and 19th ult. wherein she lost all her masts, bowsprit, and rudder, and otherwise much damaged. About noon, perceiving two suspicious vessels in the offing, I got under weigh with the Bellona, directing Capt. Poyntz of the Melampus to receive the crew, and set fire to her; which he completed before eight o'clock that evening. W. HARGOOD.

Nov. 22. At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 19th of November, 1806, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—His Majesty having received assurances on the part of the King of Prussia, that he will neither give, nor suffer to be given, in any of the ports of his dominions, any impediment whatever

* Foudroyant 80 guns, Patriote 74 guns, Eole 74 guns, Caffard 74 guns, Impeteux 74 guns, Valeureuse Frigate.

to

to a free navigation of the subjects of his Majesty, but will give to the British flag the liberty of entering into all the above-mentioned ports, and of departure from the same, as before the last closing of the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe; his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is graciously pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that instructions shall be immediately issued to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, that they give no interruption, in future, to the innocent navigation of the subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and of the inhabitants of the town of Pappenburgh, whose commerce it is his Majesty's intention shall be left free, and replaced on the same footing on which it was previous to the last exclusion of the British flag from the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe; and his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, will give the necessary orders accordingly, as to them shall respectively appertain. W. FAWKENER.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

PRUSSIA.

Our last ABSTRACT brought down the state of hostilities between Prussia and France to the 13th of October; and mentioned the defeat, on that day, of the French division, under Marshal Soult, by Prince Hohenlohe, with a loss to the enemy of 6000 killed, and about 14,000 prisoners*. After such an auspicious commencement it is doubly painful to be obliged to detail the dreadful reverses which the Prussian army sustained on subsequent occasions. It must be observed, however, that we have, doubtless, only the exaggerated representations made by the French in their Bulletins; as no official accounts (strange to say!) have been issued by the Prussian Cabinet. Of the Bulletins alluded to, which are very voluminous, we shall faithfully abstract the substance, leaving our readers to deduct for exaggeration as their judgment shall prescribe.

FIFTH BULLETIN.—*Hague, Oct.* 26.—Yesterday morning arrived here, by a courier from the army, the Fifth Bulletin of the Grand French army, containing the particulars of the glorious victory gained over the Prussian army on the 14th. It is dated Jena, October 15, and is as follows:—The battle of Jena has wiped away the disgrace of the battle of Rosbach †, and in seven days concluded a campaign which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for war with which the Prussian heads were so much possessed.

The following was the position of the army on the 13th:—The Grand Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust were with their corps of the army at Naumburg, having a part at Leipzig and Halle. The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte Corvo was on the march to come up to Naumburg. The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced to Jena; the corps of Marshal Augereau was placed in the position of Kahla. The corps of Marshal Ney was at Rotha. The head quarters were at Gera. The Emperor was on the march to proceed to Jena. The corps of Marshal Soult was on the march from Gera, to take a more convenient position upon the strait road from Naumburg to Jena.

The position of the enemy was the following:—The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wartzburg, and his left wing on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan; but the French army, turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburg. The Prussian army, seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in its detachments, and on the 13th formed itself into order of battle between Capelsdorf, being about 130,000 men strong.

On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena; and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such

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* On the 15th, Count Schulembourg, Governor of Berlin, caused a placard, to the following effect, to be posted on the Government House:—"Prince Hohenlohe has totally defeated Gen. Soult.—Gen. Ruchel, too, has defeated the left wing of the French.—*The grand and decisive action with the Centre will take place to-morrow.*"

The Queen of Prussia, on the 14th sent to the Crown Prince a birth-day gift, accompanied by the following note:—"*Cheer up, my boy; your Father has been victorious.*"

† This was fought Nov. 5, 1757; and the King of Prussia gained a complete victory over the Combined Armies of Austria and France.

ſuch a way as next day to force the different paſſes on the Saal, and ſo to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous oppoſition; and ſeemed, by their diſpoſitions, on an inacceſſible poſition on the highway between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not ſtretch out upon the plain without previouſly forcing that paſſage. It did not appear poſſible, in fact, to bring the artillery to play upon the flat, which was ſo ſmall that four battalions could ſcarcely open their ranks upon it. The men were ſet at work the whole night to make a way over the ruts, and at length ſucceeded in bringing the artillery upon the height.

Marſhal Davouſt received orders to defend the paſſes near Naumburg and the defiles of Koeſen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear in caſe he remained in the ſituation where he then was. The corps of Marſhal Prince Ponte-Corvo was deſtined to ſtretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear-guard of the enemy, in caſe he bent ſtrongly towards Naumburg or Jena. The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. The Cavalry of the Imperial Guard was at the diſtance of 36 hours march, notwithſtanding the heavy journey which it had performed ſince it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the war, when no ſingle conſideration ſhould outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the firſt to meet and fall upon the enemy.

The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marſhal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy ſeemed to overlook—(they occupied a poſition over againſt it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each diviſion formed a wing. Marſhal Lefebvre ordered the Imperial Guard into a ſquare battalion upon the higheſt point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midſt of his brave men. The night preſented a remarkable ſpectacle: two Armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of ſix hours march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which ſeemed to be brought into one ſmall point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulneſs and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half-cannon ſhot diſtance reſpectively; the ſentinels were almoſt touching, and there was not a ſingle motion on either ſide, which could not be heard from the other.

The diviſions of Marſhals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching. At the break of day the whole Army was under arms—Gazan's diviſion was diſpoſed in three ranks; the Left on the level height—Suchet's diviſion formed the Right—the Imperial Guards occupied the ſummit of a height. Each of theſe corps had their artillery in the little ſpaces between—From the town and the neighbouring valleys the paſſes had been diſcovered by which the troops which could not be placed upon the level height might extend themſelves in the eaſieſt manner; and this is ſurely the firſt occaſion when an army had to defile through ſo ſmall a paſs.

A thick fog obſcured the day. The Emperor paſſed before the different lines; he commanded his ſoldiers to take care of the Pruſſian Cavalry which had been deſcribed as ſo extraordinary; he bade them remember, that a year was not elapſed ſince Ulm was taken; that the Pruſſian Army, like the Auſtrian then, was ſurrounded, had been driven from their line of operations, and loſt their magazines; that they, at the preſent moment, no longer fought for honour, but for a retreat; that they only ſought to make themſelves an opening upon different points; and that the Corps of the Army, which ſhould let them paſs, would loſe its honour and its glory. To theſe inſpiriting words the ſoldiers anſwered, with a loud cry of "*Let us onward!*" The light troops began the action. They opened a very briſk fire. Good as was the poſition of the enemy, he was nevertheleſs driven out; and the French Army marched out in the plain, and began to arrange itſelf in battle.

The Enemy's Army, which on their ſide had no other view than to fall on whenever the fog cleared up, took up their arms. An army of 50,000 men from the left wing poſted itſelf to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get poſſeſſion of the Paſſes of Koeſen. But this was already foreſtalled by Marſhal Davouſt. The two other Armies, one amounting to 90,000 men ſtrong, placed themſelves before the French Army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The miſt hung over both Armies, laſting two hours; but at length was diſſipated by the brightneſs of the ſun. The two Armies mutually beheld each other at the diſtance of leſs than cannon-ſhot. The left wing of the French Army, ſupporting itſelf againſt a village and the woods, was commanded by Marſhal Augereau. The Imperial Guard ſhewed their fire upon the centre, which was maintained by Marſhal Lannes; the right wing was drawn together out of the Corps of Marſhal Soult. Marſhal Soult had nothing but a ſmall Corps of 3000 men, purely compoſed of Troops which had arrived from his Light Corps.

The Enemy's Army was numerous, and diſplayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were

were exactly and rapidly executed. The Emperor had requeſted to delay coming to an engagement for two hours, in order to watch the poſitions which the Enemy ſhould take after the action of the morning, and to give the neceſſary orders to the Troops, eſpecially the cavalry, which required the greateſt care. But the impetuoſity of the French was too ardent for him; Several battalions had began to engage in the village of Hollſtedt. He ſaw that the Enemy was getting into motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marſhal Lannes to march with expedition to the ſupport of the village. Marſhal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The Enemy having made a movement with his right wing upon our left, Marſhal Augereau was commanded to repulſe them, and in leſs than an hour the action was general. Two hundred and fifty, or three hundred thouſand men, with ſeven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, ſcattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the moſt awful events ever witneſſed on the theatre of hiſtory. On one ſide, as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.—Among our troops there was not for a moment the leaſt diſorder: the victory became ours in this moment. The Emperor had all along by him, beſides his Imperial Guard, a large body of troops as a reſerve to act in unforeſeen events.—Marſhal Soult, having got poſſeſſion of the wood which occupied him two hours, made a move forwards. At that inſtant, the Emperor gave orders that the diviſion of French cavalry in reſerve ſhould begin to take poſt, and that the two new diviſions from the Army of Marſhal Ney ſhould take ſtation upon the field of battle by the rear.—All the troops of the reſerve were advanced to the foremoſt line, which being thus ſtrengthened, threw the Enemy into diſorder, and they inſtantly retired.—They retrieved themſelves for about an hour; but were caſt into dreadful confuſion, at the moment when our diviſion of Dragoons and Cuiraſſiers, having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. Theſe brave Cavaliers, aware that the fate of the battle, eſpecially at the concluſion of the day, depended upon them, bore the Pruſſians down before them in great confuſion wherever they met them. The Pruſſian cavalry and infantry could not withſtand the ſhock. In vain did they form themſelves into a ſquare; five of their battalions were put to the rout—artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were ſurpriſed and taken. The French came at the ſame inſtant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themſelves purſued for ſix hours.

On our right wing, Marſhal Davouſt did wonders. Not merely did he maintain his ground, but he followed, fighting for the ſpace of three hours againſt the great body of the enemy's troops from the defiles of Koeſen. This Officer, to a diſtinguiſhed bravery, joins a vaſt deal of ſagacneſs, the firſt recommendation of a warrior. He was ſupported by Generals Gudin, Friant, Morand, Daultranne, Chief of the General Staff, and by the ſteady intrepidity of his brave light corps.

The reſult of the battle is from 30,000 to 40,000 priſoners of war, 300 pieces of cannon, immenſe magazines, and quantities of proviſions—Among the priſoners are more than twenty Generals; among others ſeveral Lieutenant Generals; one is Lieutenant-General Schunetan. The amount of the loſs of the Pruſſian army is enormous; it is eſtimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marſhal Mollendorf is wounded; the Duke of Brunſwick and General Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Pruſſia is wounded deſperately. According to the accounts of deſerters, priſoners of war, and flags of truce, the diſorder and confuſion in the remainder of the enemy's army is at the utmoſt. On our ſide, we have only to lament the loſs of Brigadier-General De Belli, a brave ſoldier; and the wound of Brigade-General Conroux. Among the killed are Colonels Verges of the 12th Infantry of the Line, Lamotte of the 36th, Barbenegre of the 9th regiment of Huſſars, Marigny of the 28th Chaſſeurs, Hariſpe of the 10th Light Infantry, Dalembourg of the 1ſt Dragoons, Nicholas of the 61ſt of the Line, Viala of the 81ſt, and Higonet of 108th. The Huſſars and Chaſſeurs diſplayed a valour on this day, which entitles them to the higheſt praiſe. The Pruſſian Cavalry were never able to ſtand againſt them, and all the affairs they have had with the Infantry were fortunate. Of the French Infantry we ſhall ſay nothing. It is well known long ſince, that *It is the beſt Infantry in the world**. The Emperor declares, that the French cavalry, after the experience of the two laſt campaigns and laſt battle, has not its like.

The Pruſſian Army has, in this campaign, loſt every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marſhal Davouſt, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the ſame time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar toward Naumburg. The confuſion was therefore extraordinary. The King was forced to retreat acroſs the field,

* Did the writer forget how they ran from the bayonets of the *Britiſh Infantry*, at the battle of Maida, only a few weeks before?

at

at the head of his regiment of cavalry. Our loſs is from 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded. The Grand Duke of Berg is at this moment cloſe up to Erfurt, where is a Corps of the Enemy, commanded by Marſhal Mollendorf and the Prince of Orange. The General Staff is occupied in preparing an official relation, which ſhall make known, with every detail, all the different Corps and Regiments that have diſtinguiſhed themſelves; to entitle them to the eſteem and acknowledgements of the Nation, if any thing were wanting, they have teſtified it amply in the enthuſiaſm and love they have ſhewn for their Emperor in the thickeſt of the fight. At one moment there was room for a doubt—every mouth at once was filled with the univerſal cry of "Long live the Emperor!" a ſentiment which ran through every heart in the midſt of the battle. The Emperor, ſeeing his wings threatened by the Cavalry, ſet forward at full gallop to the ſpot, to direct other manœuvres, and order a change of front. He was every moment annoyed with the ſhouts of "Long live the Emperor!" The Imperial Foot Guards, enraged not to be allowed to preſs on while they ſaw that every other Corps was in motion, ſeveral voices among them cried out "*Forward!*"—"What is this?" ſaid the Emperor; "This can come from none other but ſome beardleſs boy, that will give orders independent of me: let him wait till he has commanded in thirty battles, before he takes upon him to adviſe me."

In the heavieſt of the fire, when the Enemy had loſt almoſt all his Generals, it might be ſeen what Providence had done for us, which had ſpared our Army. Not a man of diſtinction on the ſide of the French is injured or wounded. Marſhal Lannes was grazed, by a muſket bullet, on the breaſt, but eſcaped unhurt. Marſhal Davouſt had his hat and cloaths ſhot through in ſeveral places with ſmall bullets. The Emperor was continually ſurrounded, wherever he appeared, by the Prince of Neufchatel, Marſhal Beſſieres; the Grand Marſhal of the Palace, Duroc; the Grand Maſter of the Horſe, Caulincourt; his Aids-de-Camp, and Equerry in Waiting. A part of the Army did not fire a ſingle ſhot. Erfurt is taken; the prince of Orange Fulda, Marſhal Mollendorf, ſeveral other Generals, and a conſiderable number of the troops, are priſoners of war. [A true Tranſlation.]

The Lieutenant-General, Chief of the General Staff of the Army.

(Signed) VAN BOLCOP.

[This Bulletin ſtates the Duke of Brunſwick and Gen. Ruchell to have been killed;—but the former is recovering of his wound, which was acroſs his eyes; and the latter was with a corps of his army, at Brunſwick, on the 21ſt ult. If, with the ſlender information which we poſſeſs, we can deteſt two errors, it is fair to ſuppoſe, that, were our knowledge of the facts more enlarged, our ſucceſs in deteſting the fallacies of the French reporters would be more extenſive *.]

SIXTH

* The *Stockholm Gazette* of the 14th inſt. gives the only official ſketch, on Pruſſian authority, of the 14th ult. It is as follows:—"The plan of the Pruſſian Army was, to move from Weimar to Naumburg, in order to occupy the banks of the Saal, and then to cover Berlin. With this view, the King of Pruſſia broke up his camp near Weimar on the 13th in the morning, and marched with 50,000 men in one column to Auerſtadt, which he reached in the evening, and the Pruſſian Army remained under arms the following night. Prince Hohenlohe and Gen. Ruchel followed with their columns, eſtimated at 25,000 men, by two other roads, to Naumburg, from Jena and Weimar, and formed the right and left of the king's army. On the 14th, at ſeven o'clock, Prince Hohenlohe fell in with French troops, commanded by Buonaparte in perſon; and about half an hour after, about half way between Auerſtadt and Naumburg, Gen. Schmettau, who led the van of the King's column, was attacked by light French troops, who were repulſed by the Pruſſian cavalry, but the column purſued its march: they ſoon ſaw a corps of 60,000 French troops, under the orders of Generals Davouſt and Drouet, which, from the darkneſs of the weather, they had not before perceived. This corps had croſſed the Saal, and occupied a poſition between the Pruſſian armies and the high road to Berlin. The battle began on the Pruſſian ſide by diviſions; eight battalions, in particular, attacked the French four times; but, after a ſevere conteſt of three hours, they were at laſt repulſed. At 11 o'clock, the King ſent orders to Gen. Ruchel, who had not yet advanced far enough to form a line with the other two columns, to join the Corps of Prince Hohenlohe, which ſuffered ſeverely.—Notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions were made by the Pruſſian troops engaged, the battle was completely decided in favour of the French, at half paſt three in the afternoon. The loſs in killed is ſaid to be very conſiderable on the ſide of the Pruſſians, eſpecially as the Pruſſian artillery was of very little uſe; while, on the contrary, the French was in complete order, from the very beginning of the battle.—The King of Pruſſia, who expoſed himſelf very much, as well as his two brothers, had two horſes killed under him, and each of his brothers one.

SIXTH BULLETIN.—This is dated *Weimar, Oct.* 15, and announces the capture of 6000 Saxons and 300 Officers. The Emperor addreſſed them, and offered to ſend them home, if they would give him their parole never to ſerve againſt France. The Officers gave their parole as required; and the whole were ſent home, bearing a Proclamation from the Emperor to the Saxon People, aſſuring them that they were not conſidered as enemies.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.—This is dated *Weimar, Oct.* 16, and ſtates the ſurrender of Erfurt by capitulation; with 30 pieces of cannon, and great quantities of ammunition. Forty-five ſtand of colours taken from the Pruſſians are at the head-quarters of the Emperor.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.—*Weimar, Oct.* 16. *Evening.*—The different corps of the army that follow the Enemy ſend every moment accounts of the capture of priſoners, baggage, artillery, magazines, and military appurtenances of every deſcription.

NINTH BULLETIN.—*Weimar, Oct.* 17. This merely announces the appointment of Gen. Clarke to be Governor of Erfurt.

TENTH BULLETIN.—*Naumberg, Oct.* 18.—Among the 60 ſtandards taken at the battle of Jena, there are ſeveral belonging to the Pruſſian Life-Guard, the devices of which are in French. The King of Pruſſia demanded an armiſtice of ſix weeks, to which the Emperor replied, "that he could not think of giving an enemy time to recruit himſelf after a victory obtained." Marſhal Soult arrived at Grenſen on the 16th, in purſuit of an enemy's column, ſuppoſed to be from 10 to 12,000 ſtrong, and among them the King in perſon. Gen. Kalkreuth, who commanded this column, informed Marſhal Soult that he had agreed to an armiſtice; to which the Marſhal anſwered, it was impoſſible that the Emperor could be guilty of ſuch an overſight, and that he ſhould give no credit to ſuch a report, till it ſhould be officially announced to him. Gen. Kalkreuth then expreſſed his wiſh to ſee the Marſhal, who immediatly repaired to the advanced guard. 'What do you require of us?' ſaid the General. The Duke of Brunſwick is dead; all our Generals are killed, wounded, or priſoners; the greateſt part of our army is retreating; your conqueſts are ſufficiently great; the King has demanded a ceſſation of arms; and it is impoſſible the Emperor ſhould deny his requeſt.'—'General,' ſaid Marſhal Soult, 'it is long ſince we have been treated in this manner; our enemies have appealed to our accuſtomed generoſity when they ſaw themſelves overcome. After the battle of Auſterlitz, the Emperor granted an armiſtice to the Ruſſian army; this was the means of ſaving them; and now, look at the baſe manner with which theſe ſame Ruſſians conduct themſelves. It has been ſaid, that the Ruſſians will return, and we burn with deſire to meet them again. We have not given the leaſt cauſe for this unjuſt war which you have commenced againſt us. This has been declared without any provocation. The battle of Jena has decided the fate of the preſent campaign. Our buſineſs, therefore, now, is to do you all the injury that lies in our power: lay down your arms, and in the mean while, I ſhall remain in a ſituation to receive the Emperor's orders.'—To this the old gentleman had not much to reply. Of courſe the two Commanders ſeparated, and hoſtilities immediately commenced; the conſequence was, that the village of Grenſen was taken; the enemy defeated, and cloſely purſued.—The General in Chief Ruchel has been found in a neighbouring village, mortally wounded: Marſhal Soult ſent him his ſurgeon. *It ſeems to have been the determination of Providence, that all thoſe who have been the cauſes of the war, ſhould alſo be the firſt of its ſacrifices.*

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.—This is dated *Merſeburg, Oct.* 19.—It announces the defeat of the King of Pruſſia's reſerve under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, by the Prince of Ponte Corvo. The priſoners taken are ſaid to be 3000, including two Generals, three Colonels, four ſtandards, and 34 pieces of cannon. The loſs on the ſide of the French is ſaid not to exceed 40 killed and 200 wounded.—[This Bulletin ſtates, that the Emperor's head-quarters were at Halle on the 19th, where conſiderable magazines fell into his hands.]

TWELFTH BULLETIN.—This is dated the 19th, and ſtates, that Marſhal Soult purſued the enemy to the walls of Magdeburg. The Pruſſians made many efforts to retrieve themſelves, but were

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one. The Duke of Brunſwick received a ſevere contuſion on both his eyes by a grape-ſhot. Gen. Ruchel was ſhot through the ſtar of his Order.—Gen. Armin is killed; ſeveral other Generals are either wounded or ſlain. The artillery and baggage fell, for the moſt part, into the hands of the French.—The French Army, which has alſo ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs, and which, according to the moſt credible accounts, was 150,000 ſtrong, conſequently double the number of the Pruſſians, had already advanced from Weimar on the 14th, in the evening, having ſet fire to the town; and Schleitz, Auma, Gerau, Saalfeld, Rudolſtadt, Aderſtadt, Naumburgh, and Zwickau, have ſhared the ſame dreadful fate. The Pruſſian magazines eſtabliſhed in thoſe places are ſaid to be deſtroyed."

always

always defeated. Large magazines have been found at Nordhauſen, and even a cheſt filled with gold belonging to the King of Pruſſia. In the courſe of five days employed by Marſhal Soult in purſuit of the enemy, he has made 1200 priſoners, taken 30 pieces of cannon, and between 2 and 300 caiſſons. The principal object of the campaign is obtained: Saxony, Weſtphalia, and all the country on the left ſhore of the Elbe, are freed from the preſence of the Pruſſian Army. [This Bulletin cloſes with the copy of a pretended intercepted Letter, deſcribing the miſerable ſtate of the Pruſſian army.]

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN. *Halle, Oct.* 20. General Macon, who commands at Leipſic, has publiſhed the following notice to the bankers, merchants, &c. of that city: 'As the Sovereigns of the Sea pay no regard to any colours, it is the will of the Emperor that their merchandize ſhall be every where detained. The Elland is therefore declared in a ſtate of actual blockade.' On the 19th the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Halberſtadt. On the 20th he covered the whole plain of Magdeburg with his cavalry. Several detachments of the enemy's troops and a number of ſtragglers fell into our hands, at the moment they attempted to enter the fortreſs. A regiment of the enemy's huſſars, thinking that Halberſtadt was in the hands of the Pruſſians, were attacked by the Yagers of the 22d regiment, and loſt 300 men. Six hundred of the King of Pruſſia's Life Guard, and all the equipage of that corps, fell into the hands of General Beaumont. Two hours before, two companies of the King's Foot Guards were taken by Marſhal Soult. Lieutenant General Schmettau, made priſoner, is dead at Weimar. Thus this numerous and excellent army, which a few days ſince threatened to overpower the Confederation, and which had expreſſed its confidence to their Sovereign that he might give orders to the Emperor Napoleon to quit Germany before the 9th of October, unleſs he meant to be compelled ſo to do—of this numerous and excellent army nothing but a confuſed heap remains, and which rather deſerves that name than that of an army. Of 160,000 men, of which the Pruſſian army conſiſted, it would now be difficult to collect more than 50,000 men; and even theſe are without cannon, baggage, and half of them with and the other half without arms. All theſe circumſtances juſtify what the Emperor ſaid in his firſt Proclamation: 'Let them learn that it is eaſy to obtain increaſe of power and territory by friendſhip with the Great Nation; but that its hoſtility is more dreadful than the ſtorms of the Ocean.' After ſome farther remarks on the crooked policy of the Pruſſian Government, the Bulletin thus concludes:—"We are aſſured that, before the Emperor left Paris, having aſſembled his Miniſters, he ſpoke to them as follows: 'I am by no means chargeable with the preſent war. I have given no occaſion for it whatever. It was not among any of my calculations. May I be defeated, if I have been the cauſe of it! One of the principal grounds of my confidence, upon which I reckon that my enemies will be annihilated, is, that in their conduct I can trace the finger of the *Almighty*, who wills the *puniſhment of traitors*. He ſo far excluded Wiſdom from their counſels, that in the moment they choſe to attack me, they thought I was the weakeſt, when I poſſeſſed the greateſt ſtrength."

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.—This is dated Deſſau, Oct. 22; and ſtates that Marſhal Davouſt took the bridge on the Elbe by ſurpriſe, on the 20th; and that Marſhal Soult was blockading Magdeburg. It alſo ſtates that the Emperor refuſed to grant the enemy three days to bury their dead; but anſwered that they had better take care of the living.—The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generoſity with which he has treated him.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.—In this, which is dated Wirtemberg, Oct. 23, the war is ſaid to have been cauſed by a Faction, conſiſting of Generals Schmettau (who has been killed), Ruchel and Blucher, the Duke of Brunſwick, and the Queen; and that the King yielded, though with the opinion that he thereby committed a great fault. Much praiſe is given to different regiments of French Huſſars, who proved themſelves ſuperior to the Pruſſians, from having had fifteen years practice.—Prince Hohenlohe is accuſed of having kept a letter ſent by Napoleon to the King of Pruſſia till after the battle of the 14th.—The Bulletin adds—"The King of Pruſſia had two horſes ſhot under him, and received a muſket-ball in his ſleeve. The Duke of Brunſwick has had all the blame in this war.—He has ill-conceived, and ill-directed, the movements of the army. He thought the Emperor was at Paris when he found him on his flanks; he thought to have the lead in the movements, and he found himſelf already turned.—As for the reſt, on the morning of the battle conſternation was already among the chiefs. They perceived that they were ill poſted, and that they were going to play the laſt ſtake of the Monarchy. They all ſaid, 'Well! we ſhall pay in perſon!' the common ſentiment of men who preſerve little hope. The Queen was always to be found at the head-

head-quarters at Weimar. It was neceſſary at laſt to tell her that circumſtances were ſerious, and that on the morrow great events for the Pruſſian Monarchy might occur. She was deſirous that the King ſhould bid her go away, and in effect ſhe was reduced to the neceſſity of going away."—The Bulletin concludes with ſome ſtrictures on the Engliſh Government, for ſending Lord Morpeth to ſubſidize the Pruſſian army.—The people of Leipſic are ſaid to have offered ſixty millions of livres to redeem the Engliſh goods found in their city, ſo great is the quantity!

In the Letter which the Emperor wrote to the King of Pruſſia, he regrets the ſteps that have been taken by his Majeſty; and aſſures him that he ſhall never attribute to him the things contained in it. Speaking of his arrival in Saxony, he ſays—"Let your Majeſty believe me, I have ſuch a force, that all your Majeſty's forces cannot keep the victory long doubtful. But why ſhould we ſhed ſo much blood? For what purpoſe is it? I ſhall uſe to your Majeſty the ſame language that I uſed to the Emperor Alexander before the battle of Auſterlitz. May Heaven grant, that corrupt men and fanatics, who are more the enemies of you and your Throne, than they can be of me and my Nation, may not give you the ſame advice, to bring you to the ſame reſult! But why ſhould we ſhed the blood of our ſubjects? I ſet no value upon a victory which is purchaſed by the lives of a number of my children. If I were now beginning my military career, and if I could fear the chances of War, this language would be out of its place. Sire, *Your* Majeſty *will be conquered*: You will have compromiſed the peace of your life, and the exiſtence of your ſubjects, without even the ſhadow of a pretext. This day you are unbroken, and may treat with me in a manner ſuitable to your rank: your Majeſty may treat with me before the month is over, but in a ſituation very different."

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.—No date appears to this article. It ſays—"The Duke of Brunſwick has ſent his Marſhal of the Palace to the Emperor. That officer was entruſted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his States to the protection of his Majeſty. The Emperor ſaid to him, 'If I were to demoliſh the city of Brunſwick, and if I did not leave one ſtone upon another, what could your Prince ſay? Does not the law of retaliation authorize me to do at Brunſwick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to deſtroy cities, may be merely the act of madneſs; but to attempt to deprive a whole army of brave men of their honour—to propoſe to them to quit Germany at ſtated marches, is what poſterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunſwick ought not to have committed ſuch an outrage. Men who have grown grey under arms, ſhould reſpect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that that General acquired the right to treat the French colours with ſuch contempt. Such a ſummons only diſhonours the ſoldier who makes it. That diſhonour does not belong to the King of Pruſſia: it attaches to the Chief of his Military Council—to the General to whom, in difficult circumſtances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunſwick alone whom France and Pruſſia can accuſe of the war. The frenzy of which that old General ſet the example, encouraged a ſet of turbulent young men; and hurried on the King, contrary to his own diſpoſition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunſwick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wiſh to ſoften the rigours of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the paſſage of troops may occaſion, will be againſt my inclination. Tell *General Brunſwick* that he ſhall be treated with all the attention due to a Pruſſian officer; but that I cannot recognize a Sovereign in a Pruſſian General*. If the Houſe of Brunſwick loſe the ſovereignty of its anceſtors, it can only be aſcribed to the author of two wars—who, in one, would have ſapped the great Capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to diſhonour 200,000 brave men, who perhaps might be conquered, but who would never be ſurpriſed out of the path of honour and glory. Much blood has been ſhed in a few days. During this converſation, the Emperor, with that warmth with which he is often animated, often repeated, 'To overturn and deſtroy the habitations of peaceable citizens, is a crime which can be repaired by time and expence; but to diſhonour an army, to wiſh that it ſhould fly from Germany before the Pruſſian Eagle, is a baſeneſs that none but the perſon who adviſed it could be capable of committing!"

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.—This is dated Potzdam, Oct. 25, and announces the arrival there of Marſhal Lannes' corps, and the entrance of Berlin by that under Marſhal Davouſt. The corps of the Prince of Ponte Corvo are at Brandenburgh; and Marſhal Auſtereau's corps were to enter Berlin on the 26th.—It adds, "The Emperor arrived at Potzdam yeſterday,

* Is not *Murat* (whom Buonaparte has made *Sovereign* of Berg) a General in the French Army?

terday, and entered the Palace. In the afternoon he went to inspect the new Palace of Sans Souci, and the country in the environs of Potzdam. He stayed some time in the chamber of Frederick the Great, the hangings and furniture of which are the same now as at the time of his decease. Prince Ferdinand, the brother of the Great Frederick, remains at Berlin. There are 300 pieces of cannon in the arsenal of Berlin, several hundred weight of powder, and a great quantity of arms. General Hulin is nominated Governor of Berlin. General Bertrand, the Emperor's Aid-de-camp, has been sent to Spandau. That fortress defends itself; he has invested it with the dragoons of Dupont's division. The Grand Duke of Berg is gone to Spandau, to follow a Prussian column which is marching from that place to Stettin, and which we are in hopes of cutting off. The Marshals Lefebvre and Bessieres arrived at Potzdam on the 24th. Marshal Ney's corps blockades Magdeburg. Marshal Soult's corps passed the Elbe, a day's journey from Magdeburg, and followed the enemy to Stettin. It was remarked as a singularity, that the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Potzdam, and entered into the same apartment on the same day, and almost at the same hour, that the Emperor of Russia did when upon his visit to Berlin last year; and which has been so fatal to Prussia. From that moment the Queen entirely quitted domestic affairs, and the occupations of the toilette, to meddle with those of the State, to influence the King, and by these means to excite every where the same flame that animated her own bosom. The thinking part of the Prussian nation regard this visit as one of the greatest calamities that could have happened to Prussia. No idea can be formed of the activity of the faction to induce the King to go to war in spite of himself."—[This Bulletin concludes with several other strictures on the conduct of the Emperor Alexander and the Queen of Prussia.]

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.—This is dated Potzdam, Oct. 26. It mentions that the Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederick the Great; and that he has presented to the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris, the sword of the Great Frederick, the ribbon of his Order, the Black Eagle, and also the colours which he took in the Seven Years' War.—The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potzdam, strong by its situation, in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1900 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. Gen. Bertrand, the Emperor's Aid-de-Camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed, when Marshal Lannes proposed a capitulation, which was signed by the Commandant.—Large magazines of tents, cloathing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories.

The NINETEENTH BULLETIN, dated Charlottenburg, Oct. 27, states that the fortress of Spandau was capable of sustaining a siege of two months after the opening of the trenches. The reason why the Prussian Commandant did not defend it was, because he had not received any orders; and the French having arrived before he had received information of the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, the batteries were not in readiness, and the place was in a manner disarmed.—In the Palaces, there was not the least order observed; so that the Sword of the GREAT FREDERICK was easily found at Potzdam, together with the Scarf which he wore during the Seven Years' War; also the insignia of the Black Eagle. The Emperor took these trophies with transport, saying, "I would rather have these than twenty millions:" then, pausing a little, he added, "I shall send these to my old soldiers who served in the war of Hanover—I shall present them to the Governor of the Invalids."—A great part of the effects, sent away from Berlin to Magdeburg, and embarked upon the Oder, has been intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of 60 schuyts have been brought back, loaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery. Some of the regiments of Hussars have made prizes to the amount of upwards of 500,000 francs; and it is reported, that they exchange their silver for gold, with a loss of fifty per cent.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.—This is dated Charlottenburg, Oct. 27. It states the arrival of the Duke of Berg at Zehdenick on the 26th; and that the whole of the cavalry under the Prince of Hohenlohe amounted to only 6000 men. They were attacked by Gens. Lasalle and Grouchy, and defeated with the loss of 1300 killed and 700 prisoners.—Marshal Lannes, however, *was proceeding to support* the troops that were engaged.—The Emperor, on his entrance into Berlin, is said to have been received with the most general acclamations.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.—This, which is dated Berlin, Oct. 28, mentions the reception given by the Emperor to the Constituted Authorities.—In giving instructions to the Civil Administration of the City, the Emperor said, "I will not suffer any windows to be broken. My brother the King of Prussia ceased to be a King from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majesty's Ministers. His Majesty

Majeſty ſhould have ordered him to be hanged." The *magnanimous* Buonaparte then tells the Nobility of the Court of Berlin, that "*he will reduce them to ſuch extremities, that they ſhall be compelled to* BEG THEIR BREAD! How like a *Hero!!*

Count Zaztrow was preſented to the Emperor on the 27th, at Charlottenburg, and delivered a letter from the King of Pruſſia.—At this moment an Aid-de-Camp from Prince Eugene has announced a victory obtained over the Ruſſians in Albania.—[To this Bulletin, a Proclamation of the Emperor is added, expreſſing his thanks to the army in general, repeating the whole of their conqueſts, and announcing his intention *to meet the Ruſſians and Pruſſians, who are advancing.* He declares that he will make no Peace with England, till he has deprived her of the means of diſturbing the tranquillity of the Continent any more.]

TWENTY SECOND BULLETIN.—Bythis, which is dated Berlin, Oct. 29, the ſurrender of Prince Hohenlohe's fine army, the laſt hope of Pruſſia, and the flower of her force, is unhappily confirmed. The circumſtances of this moſt lamentable event are ſtated at great length in the Bulletin; but our limits confine us merely to the ſubſtance. This gallant Prince, who ſucceeded the Duke of Brunſwick in the chief command of the Pruſſians, was endeavouring to effect his retreat to Stettin, for the purpoſe of croſſing the Oder; when he found himſelf cut off at Prentzlau, by the French diviſion commanded by the Duke of Berg (Marſhal Murat), and was obliged to ſurrender, with the whole of his force, conſiſting of 22,000 men, of whom 6000 were cavalry, and 16,000 Infantry, compoſed of the Royal Pruſſian Guards and Grenadier Corps; together with 45 ſtand of colours, and 64 pieces of artillery. Beſides Prince Hohenlohe, the Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Prince Auguſtus Ferdinand, and ſeveral other General Officers, are among the priſoners made by the enemy.

THE TWENTY THIRD BULLETIN, which is dated Berlin the 2d inſt. announces the Surrender of CUSTRIN (a place of great importance) to DAVOUST. Thus the enemy appear to have obtained the command of all the left bank of the Oder; and it is pompouſly ſtated, that of the whole Pruſſian army, which was 180,000 ſtrong, not one man has eſcaped acroſs that river. It is alſo predicted with confidence, and we are afraid with too much truth, that the troops under General Blucher and General Winning (to whom the Duke of Weimar reſigned his command), and other ſcattered corps, would ſurrender within a few days, as they were ſurrounded. In addition to this very unpleaſant intelligence, which, appearing in the Bulletins, poſſeſs a ſort of official authority, it is reported that MAGDEBURG, which had been regularly inveſted by Marſhal Ney, has capitulated; and that conſiderable treaſures, which were about to be removed to this Country, were found in the fortreſs.

In the TWENTY FOURTH BULLETIN, a threat is thrown out that England will be compelled to make peace; while France will extend her federative ſyſtem to more ſtates and more coaſts. The Queen of Pruſſia is ſaid to be at preſent at Grandenz, a ſmall town, with a good caſtle in Pruſſian Poland.

The French, according to the TWENTY FIFTH BULLETIN, are already in Poland; and it is now boaſted, that "that immenſe barrier, which ſeemed for ever to ſeparate Ruſſia and France, has at length been removed, and the overthrow of the Emperor Alexander is even hinted at, as an event by no means far diſtant. Buonaparte is gone to meet the Ruſſian army, whoſe certain deſtruction is boaſtfully anticipated by the enemy. In this, however, we truſt, they will find themſelves diſappointed by the prudence of the Ruſſian Chief. A miſſion of Lucchefini to Buonaparte, has completely failed; and the unfortunate Monarch of Pruſſia has, it is ſaid, entreated an interview himſelf.

The Dutch Gazettes contain ſome particulars of advantages obtained by the United French and Dutch troops in Hanover. With reſpect to England, Buonaparte's hatred towards her has, if poſſible, increaſed. In a Proclamation to his army, he ſays:—"We will be no longer the ſport of a treacherous Peace; and we will not lay down our arms, until we have obliged the Engliſh, thoſe eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the ſcheme of diſturbing the Continent, and the tyranny of the ſeas."

The victory of Jena has been celebrated at Paris with great pomp and ſolemnity.

THUS FAR THE FRENCH BULLETINS.

It is mentioned on the Continent as a fact, that Prince Louis Ferdinand, previous to the battle in which he loſt his life, wrote to the Queen of Pruſſia, apprizing her of all his arrangements, and acquainting her, that he was more and more convinced, that there was treachery in the Cabinet ſince he had joined the army. He ſaid, he was confident the Kingdom would be loſt, unleſs the King immediately diſmiſſed Haugwitz, and others whom he pointed out as in the French intereſt.

Haugwitz is ſaid to have kept in his pocket for twenty-one days the diſpatches for accelerating the advance of the Ruſſians; and it is ſaid, that a ſimilar act of

treachery

treachery decided the day on the fourteenth. Over-night the Pruſſians had orders to commence the attack at four A. M. Theſe inſtructions were communicated to the enemy; and at one A. M. before the Pruſſians were in order of battle, the attack by the French commenced; in the confuſion, an opening on the right wing was made. Buonaparte imperceptibly threw in 20,000 men, with artillery, on the flanks of the Pruſſians, who were thus enfiladed in the centre, and very few eſcaped after this dexterous manœuvre.

It is ſaid that Buonaparte not only refuſed to recogniſe the neutrality of the Duke of Brunſwick; but has even formally depoſed that Prince, and conferred his titles and territories upon Marſhal Soult.

Another groſs outrage has been committed by Buonaparte, in the ſeizure of the territory of the Elector of Heſſe, whoſe neutrality he had acknowledged only eight days before the battle of Auerſtadt. The *Hague Gazette Extraordinary* of the 4th, inſt. ſtates, that the advanced guard of the Army of the North, commanded by the King, arrived at Paderborn on the 30th ult.; and began its march for Caſſel immediately after the arrival of an Aid-de-Camp from Marſhal Mortier, announcing that war was declared againſt Heſſe, and the Marſhal's corps, already far advanced into that country, required the preſence of that army.—It reached Caſſel on the 1ſt inſt.

The reaſon of the clemency of Buonaparte towards Saxony is rumoured to be, an intention to demand the Princeſs of Saxony in marriage for Jerome (though it is only a few weeks ago that he was betrothed, by proxy, to the daughter of the King of Wirtemberg); and to crown him, ſhould ſucceſs attend his projects, King of Poland.

FRANCE.

Accounts have been received of all the ſtrong garriſons on the French coaſt having been withdrawn, and marched to the ſeat of war.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid repreſent the Spaniſh Government to be indefatigable in endeavouring to increaſe its military force. The requiſitions are exacted with an earneſtneſs and rigour which indicate that the Court either apprehends, or is preparing for ſome great criſis.—The capture of Buenos Ayres was known at Madrid; but it did not produce that ſenſation there which might have been expected. The Spaniards conſoled themſelves with the idea that the tranſfer of the Colony was only a temporary alienation, and that it would be reſtored at a peace.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 15. This evening an alarming fire broke out at the ropery of Meſſrs. Hall and Co. in *Barton-upon-Humber*, occaſioned, as we underſtand, by the careleſsneſs of one of the workmen, who was trimming his candle in the flax ſhop, contrary to their general regulation: owing to the quantity of flax on hand, the flames were inſtantaneous, as well as general, and threatened very ſerious conſequences. Fortunately the volunteer drums were aſſembling for tattoo, and, by beating to arms, gave an immediate alarm through the town; yet the progreſs of the fire was ſo quick, that the roof of the building fell in before the engine could be got down to it: every credit, however, is due to the neighbouring inhabitants, and to the officers and privates of the Barton Volunteers, through whoſe exertions not only the dwelling-houſes adjoining, but a conſiderable part of the property, were ſaved from deſtruction.

Nov. 12. This night the houſe of Mrs. Baldwin, an old lady, aged 87, at *Broadfield*, in Kent, was broke open by 8 or 10 ruffians, which they robbed of money and plate to the amount of about 140l.

Nov. 13. A few days ſince in Wherl-Abraham and Creuve Mues, in *Cronan*, in conſequence of a water-ſpout that fell in that neighbourhood, the water ran with ſuch violence as to break down the boundaries round the mouths of the ſhafts, and choaked the adit, which forced the water back into the lump, or place where the fire-engine draws the water out of the deep part of the mines, and where the men generally work; 40 or 50 of them made their eſcape up the ladders; and to prevent their breath being taken away by the violence of the water falling on them, they threw their woollen ſhirts over their heads, and with difficulty reached the ſummit. Five men are miſſing, and no doubt they are drowned. The loſs to the adventurers in theſe mines is eſtimated at nearly 6,000l.

Nov. 14. A fire broke out, at 9 o'clock at night, at *Flamſted's End, Cheſhunt*, at Mr. Godfrey's, japanner, formerly a conſiderable tinman in Tabernacle Row, Moorfields. It was occaſioned by overheating the ſtoves for drying new-invented tea-tables compoſed of various layers of rags and paper pounded in a method ſuperior to Clay's of Birmingham, and in three hours deſtroyed the dwelling-houſe, a large malting-houſe, and buildings adjoining, forming a kind of ſquare. Mr. G. his wife, and four children, and the furniture, were ſaved; but a cow and ſix pigs periſhed in the flames. The family had

had received repeated warnings by the exceſſive heat, which had more than once threatened ſuch conſequences.

Nov. 14. At *Eaſt Bourne*, a carter who had come with a team from Rye, to take away the theatrical luggage belonging to Meſſrs. Jonas and Penley, looking after his horſes, received a kick on his head from one of them, that daſhed out his brains, although he was well acquainted with the vice of the animal, and had, in conſequence, but a few minutes before he met the fatal accident, cautioned a ſtranger in the ſtable not to go near him.

Nov. 15. This day a poſt-chaiſe was hired at the King's Arms Inn, in *Saliſbury*, to go beyond Collingbourne. After ſetting down his fare, the driver was returning at night towards Collingbourne, a dreary road, with which he was unacquainted, and it was ſo dark as to make it impoſſible to ſee the road. Thus ſituated, he unfortunately drove over a precipice, at the bottom of which he was found dead the next morning. The chaiſe was nearly broken to pieces, and the horſes ſo much hurt as to render them nearly uſeleſs.

A poor woman named Gibbs, of Sheffield, paſſing lately through Anglis-lane, *Coventry*, with her infant in her arms, ſix months old, fell into the mill-dams, and both were drowned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, November 8.

This night, about half-paſt eight, an alarming fire broke out in the premiſes of Mr. Browne, of Luke-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, timber-merchant, which at one time threatened deſtruction to the ſurrounding premiſes. By the timely arrival of the fire-engines, and an immediate ſupply of water, the firemen were enabled to confine the flames within the bounds of the premiſes.

Monday, November 9.

This day the uſual Civic ceremonies took place. The different Companies proceeded by water to Weſtminſter Hall, where the new Lord Mayor, Sir W. Leighton, was ſworn into office; and returned to Guildhall to dinner, where a banquet was ſerved up with the uſual coſtly abundance. Among the company preſent were, the Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Norfolk; the Earls of Moira, Spencer, and Lauderdale; Lords Grenville, Holland, Howick, Mahon, Minto, Rendleſham; Sir Samuel Hood, Sir F. Burdett; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Melliſh, &c. As the Proceſſion by water paſſed Hungerford Stairs, a boat containing 15 perſons was overſet, ſeveral of whom would have been drowned, but for the exertions of the watermen belonging to the Apothecaries Barge.

Wedneſday, Nov. 12.

This day, two young perſons (ſiſters) were admitted into the Houſe at Cupers-bridge, Lambeth, belonging to the Society called "THE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE." They were the firſt objects received *into the Houſe*. They were reduced to very great diſtreſs wholly, as it appears, by the neglect and cruelty of others, and not from any miſconduct of their own. Several perſons previouſly had been relieved from the funds of this very benevolent and national undertaking, for which the objects who receive immediate benefit of it, and the community at large, are indebted to the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, ſon of the late Serjeant.

Sunday, Nov. 16.

Lord Valentia this evening attended Sir Joſeph Banks's Literary Converzation, when he exhibited to the Cognoſcenti preſent ſeveral curious Oriental exotics, which he had collected in the courſe of his Aſiatic reſearches. His Lordſhip has brought home with him the richeſt materials for a publication of his Voyages and Tours; which will comprehend the moſt important and intereſting information reſpecting the inhabitants, the natural hiſtory, the commercial regulations, the political intereſts, and the immediate ſtate of the Iſle of St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, various parts of India, the Red Sea, the Coaſt of Arabia, Egypt, Malta, Sicily, and the Government of Algiers.

Wedneſday, Nov. 19.

This day His Majeſty came to town for the firſt time theſe three weeks, and held a private Levee at the Queen's Palace.

On Monday night, or early on Tueſday, the Chapel of Greenwich Hoſpital was broke open. On the diſcovery being made this morning, Lord Hood, the Governor, ſent information to Bow-ſtreet. Anthony was diſpatched there. On examination, he found the ſtrong outer door had been broken open, alſo the inner one, which is made of ſolid mahogany, near 4 inches thick, and which coſt 500l.; the veſtry door was likewiſe broke open, and the iron cheſt, in which the ſacrament-plate is depoſited, had been attempted, in which, as it was ſuppoſed, the villains broke their iron crow, as part of one was found near it, and there is no doubt but the plate was their object; they made off with two of the Miniſter's ſurplices, the ſacrament linen, the gold fringe belonging to the pulpit, &c.

Thurſday, Nov. 20.

A few days ſince, a meeting of the *Sierra Leone* Company took place at the New London Tavern, in Cheapſide, Mr. Thornton in the chair; when the Hon. Gentleman read a report of the ſtate of the Company to the meeting, which

concluded

concluded with obſerving, that, as one of the objects for which the Company had been formed, viz. the abolition of the Slave Trade, was in a fair train of being accompliſhed; the Company being conſiderably in debt, and the expences unavoidably increaſing, the Governors recommended the giving up the colony to Government. This day, Mr. Thornton attended a Committee of the Privy Council, and made an offer of the Company's Charter. Mr. T. received for anſwer, that the offer ſhould be laid before his Majeſty. It is ſuppoſed ſome difficulty will ariſe, on account of the Company wiſhing to retain ſome power in the Colony, although they give up the Charter.

Monday, November 24.

This morning, about 6, two watchmen, who were ſtationed outſide of Newgate, coming off duty, unfortunately fell from the top into the Debtors' Yard, and were killed on the ſpot: no cauſe can be aſſigned how the accident can have happened. One of them is an old man, and has held the ſituation many years.

*** *We omit the new Members of Parliament till we can give a correct Liſt.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

Aug. 1. The Waterman—Five Miles Off—The Review.
2. LoveLaughs at Lockſmiths—FiveMiles Off—Modern Antiques.
4. The Iron Cheſt—Tom Thumb.
5. The Waterman—Five Miles Off—Animal Magnetiſm.
6. Sighs—The Priſoner at Large.
7. Catch Him Who Can!—Five Miles Off—The Review. [Tom Thumb.
8. The Gay Deceivers—WeFlybyNight—
9. The Hunter of theAlps—TheReview—Blue Devils—Chrononhotonthologos.
11. The Mountaineers—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—Mrs. Wiggins.
12. Hamlet—The Hunter of the Alps.
13. Catch Him Who Can!—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb.
14. Matrimony—Blue Devils—The Weathercock—The Deſerter of Naples.
15. The Purſe—Five Miles Off—Mrs. Wiggins—The Review.
16. A Tale of Myſtery—The Waterman—Blue Devils—Tom Thumb.
18. John Bull—The Agreeable Surprize.
19. The Hunter of the Alps—Five Miles Off—Lock and Key.
20. Seeing is Believing—The Dramatiſt—Catch HimWho Can! [Magnetiſm.
21. Matrimony—Five Miles Off—Animal
22. The Heir-at Law—Tom Thumb.
23. Sylveſter Daggerwood—Five Miles Off—Mrs. Wiggins—The Review.
25. The Will for the Deed—Blue Devils—*Ventriloquy*—Paul and Virginia—Of Age To-morrow.
26. Ways and Means—Five Miles Off—We Fly by Night.
27. The Purſe—Sighs—Tom Thumb.
28. Sylveſter Daggerwood—The Chapter of Accidents—The Will for the Deed.
29. Catch Him Who Can!—Five Miles Off—Lovers' Quarrels.
30. Speed the Plough—TheVillage Lawyer.

Sept. 1. The Hunter of the Alps—The Follies of a Day—LoveLaughs at Lockſmiths. [Review.
2. The Waterman—Five Miles Off—The
3. ClandeſtineMarriage—Modern Antiques
4. Catch Him Who Can!—Lovers' Quarrels—Mrs. Wiggins—Tom Thumb.
5. TheGay Deceivers—Inkle and Yarico—We Fly by Night. [Who Can!
6. The Clandeſtine Marriage—Catch Him
8. *Yard Arm and Yard-Arm; or, The Sea-Fight*—Five Miles Off—Blue Devils—Paul and Virginia—Chrononhotonthologos. [netiſm.
9. A Mogul Tale—Sighs—Animal Mag-
10. Sylveſter Daggerwood—The Dramatiſt—Tom Thumb.
11. The School of Reform—Five Miles Off.
12. The Purſe—Catch Him Who Can!—Lovers' Quarrels—The Review.
13. Lock and Key—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb. [Catch Him Who Can!
15. Modern Antiques—Ways and Means—

Sept. DRURY-LANE.

13. TheHoney-Moon—NoSongNoSupper.
16. Hamlet—TheHumouriſt. [Apothecary
18. The Beaux Stratagem—The Doctor and
20. SheStoopstoConquer—TheAnatomiſt.
23. Pizarro—The Iriſhman in London.
25. The Weſt Indian—Virgin Unmaſk'd.
27. School for Scandal—Miſs in her Teens.
30. Pizarro—TheWedding-Day. [Frolick.

Oct. 2. The Soldier's Daughter—Fortune's
4. The Jealous Wife—The Forty Thieves.
6. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
7. The Rivals—Ditto.
9. As You Like It—Ditto.
11. The Wonder!—Ditto.
13. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
14. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
16. The Will—Ditto.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

15. John Bull—The Miſer. [the Wind.
17. KingHenrytheFourth, Part I.—Raiſing
19. The Mountaineers—We Fly by Night,
22. King Henry the Eighth—The Farmer.
24. Merry Wives of Windſor—The Quaker.
26. Laugh WhenYou Can—Adopted Child.
29. King Richard the Third—Ditto.

Oct. 1. K. Henry IV. Part I.—The Citizen.
3. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
6. Macbeth—Robin Hood. [Miſtake.
8. The Beggar's Opera—Miſtake upon
9. The Man of the World—Valentine and
10. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto. [Orſon.
13. King Henry the Eighth—The Children in the Wood. [Orſon.
15. The Beggar's Opera—Valentine and
16. Iſabella—The Children in the Wood.

P. 780. Richard Jenkyns, esq. who died at his house at Wells, co. Somerset, was a gentleman whom intellectual moral worth rendered dear to all who knew him.

Pp. 866, 869, 908. At the time of that mock trial which preceded the murder of Palm, the bookseller of Nuremberg, the City assigned him a counsel, but this indulgence the Court absolutely refused to allow. The trial lasted three days; for it was on the fourth day after his arrival at Brannau that he was fetched from his dungeon, placed in a cart, and conveyed bound to the parade. Here he was offered his liberty if he would name the author of the work he had published ("Germany in the lowest State of Degradation"); but he magnanimously exclaimed, that "he would rather suffer death." His eyes being then covered with a bandage, ten soldiers fired on a given signal; unfortunately, he was not immediately dispatched, nor did he die till a soldier had charged again, and, approaching quite close to him, fired another ball through his head. Palm has left a widow and five children, in circumstances very inadequate to support them with decency. It is so much the more to be wished that the subscription opened for them in many places may be ample. The Court had even the cruelty to adjudge the widow to pay the expences of the trial, which amounted to 700 gulden (about 75l. sterling).

P. 871. Our remark on p. 782 is quite correct, except that the present dowager Lady Dacre is NOT "a Baroness in her own right;" that title (being a barony in fee) appertaining to Gertrude Brand, sister to the last Lord, who died, without issue, July 4, 1794. Her Ladyship was married, April 20, 1771, to Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, who died Feb. 21, 1794, leaving two sons and a daught.

P. 887. William Cole, D. D. chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, prebendary of Westminster, rector of Mersham, and vicar of Shoreham, both in the county of Kent, died Sept. 23, and his remains were privately interred, Oct. 4, in the North aile of Westminster Abbey. Dr. Cole greatly distinguished himself at Eton amongst that famous constellation of elegant scholars formed by the renowned Dr. Foster, whose favourite pupil he was esteemed to be. In that admirable seminary he displayed the same estimable qualities that marked his maturer character. Of simple manners, innocent, diffident, and unpresuming, he never obtruded his own judgment, but complied with the wishes of others, unless some important principle of morality or religion was at stake; then, firm and undaunted, he resisted even the multitude with impetuous ardour; and, if he did not convince the refractory, at least he overawed and vanquished by his unexpected and strenuous efforts. So at Eton, though he may be remembered as the conqueror in some noted battles, he never solicited them, never offended, but merely exerted himself against aggressors, whose fancied superiority in age or strength yielded to his firmness in a contest. In 1773 he went off to a scholarship at King's college, Cambridge; and he was, in due course of time, admitted a fellow, and took his B. A. and M. A. degrees regularly. The various prizes* he gained at Cambridge increased his reputation for classical elegance, accuracy, and knowledge; but the unfortunate rupture of a blood-vessel on his lungs, whilst he was yet an undergraduate, checked ever afterwards any laborious application of his talents or attainments; for though, on being made a fellow of King's college, he was immediately solicited to return to Eton as an assistant, which offer he accepted, with every prospect of success opening on him that could gratify his ardent hopes, his weak health made it soon necessary for him to relinquish this exertion; and he was preferred, by the kind recommendation of the well-known Mr. Bryant, whose affectionate friendship he always cultivated and retained, to the no less arduous and honourable, though less laborious, employment of superintending the classical studies of the present Marquis of Blandford, during the three last years of his education at Eton, and of beginning the first rudiments with the lamented and accomplished Lord Henry Spencer†, and experienced great delight in promoting and directing his taste and talents for literature. Dr. Cole, having completed this agreeable undertaking, retired to his rectory of Mersham, and, in his professional duties as a parish priest, was equally indefatigable and exemplary, as well as in all the private and personal duties incumbent on him. Dr. C. married, in 1795, Mary, second daughter of the late Sir William Blackstone, by whom he left no

* *Oratio de Ridiculo*, &c. Dr. Cole's superior talents and exertions were acknowledged and rewarded by receiving the *first* prize medal Sir William Brown's executors distributed in the University of Cambridge.

† Lord Henry Spencer died suddenly at Berlin in 1795, where he was the resident Envoy from the British Court; and thus were blasted the sanguine hopes his illustrious family and friends justly entertained that his well-directed talents and early promises would add lustre to his noble House, by fresh and distinguished services to his King and Country. (See LXV. 618.)

issue.

iſſue. He now enjoyed all the domeſtic comforts that can reſult from mutual eſteem, confidence, and affection, which uniform conſiſtent tenderneſs and worth muſt excite and animate; the ſeeming reſerve his innate modeſty enveloped him in gave way at once when he diſcerned marks of true regard for him, combined with habits and attainments congenial to his own mind; then he was eaſy, free, communicative, and gave vent to a cheerful, inoffenſive playfulneſs of temper, which ſcarcely forſook him to the laſt, having a conſcience void of offence towards God and man; for he was early nurtured and inſtructed in true Chriſtian faith and piety by the venerable and learned Dr. Chapman, who foſtered and cultured his promiſing abilities, and ſmoothed his paſſage through life, by beſtowing on him the advantages of an Eton education. This act of Dr. Chapman's diſintereſted kindneſs was ever gratefully acknowledged; Dr. Cole fondly venerated his memory, as well as that of his excellent and benevolent lady, from whom Dr. Cole experienced, in early infancy, tender affection and truly maternal care and ſolicitude for his future advancement in this world. With a conſtitution enfeebled by ſevere ſhocks from repeated attacks of the ſame complaint he endured at Cambridge, and which the calm ſerenity of his mind in ſome meaſure enabled him to ſtruggle through at the critical moments of imminent danger, contented, reſigned, and thankful for the worldly bleſſings he partook of, he paſſed his latter years in ſtriving to love mercy, to do juſtice, and to walk humbly before his God. The progreſs of diſeaſe at laſt baffled all the means human ſkill, experience, and diſintereſted eſteem, could deviſe for his relief, though powerfully aſſiſted by the unremitted and anxious attentions of thoſe devoted to him, who keenly feel and deplore their own loſs, but yet can rejoice in faith that his ſufferings are now ended, and that a blameleſs and not unuſeful life entitles him to the hopes and rewards promiſed to juſt men made perfect. Dr. Cole wrote the elegant Latin expoſitions in the ſecond volume of the ſplendid edition of the Duke of Marlborough's valuable Collection of Gems. He publiſhed, alſo, a few occaſional ſermons.

P. 978. Mr. Stubbs's reſidence was at No. 21, Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

P. 990. Dr. Horſley (of whom ſee p. 1037) was one of the members of Dr. Johnſon's Club at the Eſſex Head, who attended that great man's funeral (vol. LV. p. 8).

P. 991. The deſervedly-lamented Mrs. Charlotte Smith was deſcended from the Sidneys Earls of Leiceſter; and her high birth was the ſource of inceſſant diſquietude to her, ſome claims ariſing therefrom involving her in a law-ſuit nearly the whole of her days

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at the houſe of Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, bart. in the Phœnix park, near Dublin, Lady Elizabeth Littlehales, a ſon and heir.

In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. George Knox, M. P. for the Univerſity of Dublin, a ſon.

At Loftus-hall, near Dublin, Lady Emily Henry, a ſon.

At Chicheſter, the wife of Wm. Tuffnell, eſq. M. P. for Colcheſter, a ſon.

At Barhamcourt, near Maidſtone, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Gerard Noel, a daugh.

In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of John Dent, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

Sept. 20. At Kingſton, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Cooper Willyams, a ſon.

Oct. . . . The wife of —— Farnworth, eſq. and daughter of the late Sir Richard Perrott, bart. a ſon and heir.

Oct. 18. At Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaſton, a ſon.

24. In Cumberland-place, the lady of Sir William Blackett, bart. a daughter.

The wife of Charles Manners, eſq. of Edmonthorpe-hall, co. Leiceſter, a ſon.

25. In Ruſſell-ſquare, the wife of William Everett, eſq. a daughter.

26. At Marſke-hall, co. York, the lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, M.P. a ſon.

27. The wife of William Forbes, eſq. of Callendar, Scotland, a ſon and heir. On the following day, a number of the inhabitants of Falkirk cauſed a bonfire to be kindled in the market-place of that town, the bells to be rung, and in the evening aſſembled, and drank with much pleaſure the healths appropriate to ſuch an occaſion, which were the more ſtrikingly intereſting, as there has not been an heir born to the eſtate of Callendar for nearly 140 years, that eſtate having been forfeited 1745.

29. At Hadham, Herts, the wife of William Hamilton, eſq. a ſon.

30. The wife of the Rev. John Ruſh, of Chelſea, a ſon.

Nov. 2. At Glouceſter, the wife of Jas. Weller, eſq. a daughter.

4. The lady of Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, bart. of Harewood, co. Hereford, a daugh.

5. At the rectory-houſe at Roſs, co. Hereford, the wife of the Rev. Canon Underwood, a ſon.

6. In Lanſdown creſcent, Bath, the wife of Duncan Campbell, eſq. a daughter.

In Hind-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hughes, M.P. a ſon.

7. The wife of the Rev. John Bramſton Stane, of Forell-hall, Eſſex, a daughter.

At Rolles, Eſſex, the ſeat of her father, Admiral Harvey, M.P. for Eſſex, the wife of William Lloyd, eſq. of Aſton, co. Salop, a ſon and heir.

9. The wife of Henry Brown, eſq. of North Mimms place, Herts, a daughter.

10. At St. Alban's, the wife of F. Todd, eſq. of Bury-ſtreet, St. James's, a daughter.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, a ſon.

At Tregenna caſtle, co. Cornwall, the wife of Samuel Stephens, eſq. M.P. a ſon.

The wife of Fred. Neby, a journeyman glaſs-cutter, living at No. 73, Red Lion-ſtr. Holborn, three daughters, all likely to live.

16. In Glouceſter-place, the wife of E. Fletcher, eſq. a daughter.

17. The wife of Edward Auſtin, eſq. of Godmerſham park, Kent, a daughter.

19. In Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Cadell, eſq. a ſon.

24. The wife of George Lackington, eſq. of Finſbury-place, a daughter.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Lady S. M. Stanley, wife of Sir Thomas S. bart. of Houghton, in Cheſhire, a ſon and heir.

In Portman-ſquare, the Marchioneſs of Wincheſter, a daughter.

26. In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Henry Hughs, eſq. a daughter.

Marriages.

Oct. 23. AT Chatham, Capt. J. M. Jones, of the Royal Denbigh Militia, to the eldeſt daughter of Col. D'Arcy, of the Royal Engineers.

21. Mr. P. Bullivant, ſolicitor, of Grantham, to Miſs Anne Huſſey Coles.

25. At Chatham, Kent, Thomas Watherſton, eſq. ſurgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miſs Anna Bryant, daughter of the late Rev. George B. rector of Wootton-Courney, co. Somerſet.

26. At Godalming, Surrey, John Allen, eſq. of Sunbury, to Lady Frances Turnour, daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.—Alſo, a ſhort time ſince, at the ſame place, F. Remington, M.D. of Guildford, to Lady Anne Brown, relict of George Gordon B. eſq. of the Royal Navy, and eldeſt daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

28. Richard Frankland, eſq. of Aſhgrove, co. Cork, to Miſs Godfrey, daugh. of Sir Wm. G. bart. of Buſhfield, co. Kerry.

At Braceborough, the Rev. Thomas Toller Hurſt, M.A. rector of Carlby and Braceborough, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. draper, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Aſhby St. Leger's, the Rev. J. Wilſon, of Welton-houſe, co. Northampton, to Miſs Kelſick.

30. Rev. Francis Pelly, rector of Siſton, co. Glouceſter, to the only daughter of George Anſon Nutt, eſq. of Birmingham.

Nov. ... William Rawſon, jun. eſq. of Mill-houſe, co. York, to the only daughter of the late John Prieſtley, eſq. of Thorpe, near Halifax.—Alſo, John Rawſon, jun. eſq. of Halifax, brother to the aforeſaid, to Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Edward Markland, eſq. of Leeds.

Nov. 1. Mr. Kerby, bookſeller, of Stafford-ſtreet, to the only daughter of the late James Billing, eſq. of Batterſea, Surrey.

4. At Liddal-bank, in Scotland, Major Malcolm, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Jane Oliver, fourth daughter; and Archibald Little, eſq. of London, to Miſs Agnes Oliver, fifth da. of Wm. O. eſq. of Dinlabyth.

6. At Sandwich, William Boys, eſq. of Woodneſborough, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Benj. Sayer, eſq. of Deal.

7. At Lambeth church, Mr. William Biven, to Miſs Charlotte Hodſon.

8. At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, Joſeph Timperton, eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Kyte, daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. K.

10. At Nottingham, Mr. Edward Godfrey Smith, ſolicitor, of Newark, to the eldeſt daughter of Mark Huiſh, eſq.

11. At Pewſey, Wilts, W. P. Taunton, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law, to the only daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Townſend, rector of Pewſey.

12. At Thornton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Rowland, an opulent grazier in Hampſhire, to Miſs Buckley.

13. At Ruabon, co. Salop, Lieut.-col. Shipley, eldeſt ſon of the Dean of St. Aſaph, to Miſs Charlotte Williams Wynne, ſiſter of Sir W. W. W. bart.

Charles George, eſq. late of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Emma, youngeſt daugh. of Joſeph Butcher, eſq. of Cambridge.

15. At Clifton, John Ryley, eſq. to Miſs Catherine Coxe, daughter of the late Gen. C. of Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

16. At Liverpool, Charles Guſtavus Friſk, eſq. to Miſs R. Davies, dau. of the late Robert D. eſq. of Ruthin, N. Wales.

17. At Aſhton-under-Line, Mr. William Clark, to Miſs Cowdroy, daughter of Mr. Wm. C. printer of the Manchester Gazette.

18. Sir Walter Briſco, bart. of Croſſun, co. Cumberland, to Miſs Leſter, eldeſt daugh. of Mrs. Cooper, of Hammerſmith.

21. At Bolton, co. Lancaſter, the Rev. John Romney, of Whiteſtock-hall, and fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Kennal, of Kendal, in Weſtmoreland.

Deaths.

April 21. AT Bombay, William Moir, eſq. M.D. preſident of the Medical Board there.

May 2. At Sandwich, in Kent, in her 89th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Rickards, widow of the late Mr. William R. formerly of that town.

5. At Dacca, in Bengal, after a ſhort illneſs, Chriſtopher Roberts, eſq. third judge of the Provincial Court there.

July

July . . . On his passage from Jamaica, in his 28th year, Lieut. John Gordon, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of Mr. Rob. G. of Garbity, near Gordon castle, Scotland.

Aug. . . . . In Spanish-town, Jamaica, James Mitchell, esq. receiver-general of that island.

Aug. . . . . In his 17th year, Henry Powney Portlock, eldest son of Capt. P. of the Royal Navy. This lamented youth was midshipman on-board his Majesty's ship Fame, in her late cruize with Sir John Borlase Warren. At the entrance of the Bay of Bulls he fell overboard from the main-topsail-yard, and was drowned.

Aug. 8. At Up-Park camp, Jamaica, Lieut. William Kisson, of the 55th Foot.

28. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 134, Catharine Lopez, a Negro woman.

Sept. . . . . . Mr. John Bell, bookseller, of Edinburgh; a gentleman who, for the period of half a century, ranked among the first of his profession, and during several years of that period was the father of the trade. He was one of the original promoters of the Society of Booksellers of Edinburgh and Leith; and was the first who filled the situation of Praeses thereof.

A scuffle took place in the neighbourhood of Tuam, in Ireland, in which Richard Butler Joyce, esq. of Joyce-grove, was killed, and his second son, Richard J. wounded. *Freeman's Journal.*

At Hull, aged 61, Mr. Alexander Ross; and, aged 70, Mrs. Cotsworth, mother of Mr. C. attorney there.

At an advanced age, James Galloway, esq. many years a steward to the late Duke of Cumberland, and deeply skilled in the science of Free Masonry. He was D. P. G. M. for Suffex, and with much assiduity laid the foundation of the Royal Clarence Lodge at Brighthelmstone, which he never failed to attend regularly when at Brighthelmstone with his Royal Master.

At his house at Chiselhurst, Suffex, after a tedious illness, George Reid, esq.

The son of Mr. Holden, of Blubberhouses, near Harrowgate, publican; and, during the absence of the family at his funeral, the father also expired.

At Yatton, co. Somerset, Capt. Smith, of the East Mendip Legion.

At Clifton, aged 62, Henry Goldney, esq. of Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, for some years a printer in Pater-noster-row.

Mr. Charles Lancelot Peck, youngest son of the late Walter P. esq. of Hilton, co. Huntingdon.

The wife of Mr. Richard Maggitt, of Horncastle, co. Lincoln, who was choked with the bone of a giblet-pie.

Found dead in her bed, aged 75, the wife of Mr. James Houlden, of Hundleby, co. Lincoln. His man servant, Wm. Evison, aged 16, died also on the same day.

At Whitwick, co. Leicester, after a few hours illness, Mr. Hutchinson, jun. who had been married only three weeks.

At his son's house at Mitcham, Surrey, in his 90th year, John Jones, esq. of Cavendish-square.

Sept. 3. Mr. Robert Lawrence, formerly of the Raven inn*, and late of the Lion inn, Shrewsbury. His cheerful and social manners endeared him through life to a large circle of respectable acquaintance. By his extensive and solid judgment, and truly enterprizing spirit, the great road from London to Holyhead was planned and effected; by his zeal and exertions, during a period of upwards of 40 years, the communication between the now United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been much accelerated and improved; and to him the publick are indebted for the great facility and expedition with which travellers are now conveyed through this part of the country.

13. Mr. Bass, master of the Vigilant, of Cork, bound to Jamaica. He was stabbed by a Spanish Mulatto, one of the crew, in consequence of a trifling reproof, and instantly expired.

14. Murdered, at Kamienostrow, Prince Jablonofsky, a respectable Polish Nobleman. When the body was examined, it appeared that he had been wounded in the head and strangled. He was found in a thicket, not far from the house, in the island of Kamienostrow, which he had taken for a Summer residence. He had been in company, and was going home late. His domesticks are suspected, but as yet no evidence of their guilt has transpired. He had no family.

Lost, on-board the King George packet, which was wrecked at Hoylake, near Parkgate (see p. 869), Major Philip Armstrong, of the King's County Militia, and only brother of Edmund A. esq. of Gallen, in that county. He was highly and deservedly esteemed in private life; and had served his Majesty 18 years, with unabated zeal and distinguished ability; and had gone to Buxton, about two months since, for the benefit of the waters.—Also, Mr. William Beeton, who was found near Liverpool. He was, and had been for many years, the confidential servant of Mr. Honeybourn, of Dishley, co. Leicester; and had the superintendance of his large concerns in Ireland, having several valuable sheep with him on-board belonging to his employer, whose business he had always transacted with great fidelity. He was a native of Woodhouse, and aged about 50.

15. At Ramsgate, Kent, George Hurst, a journeyman stone-mason. Having been

* It was at this inn that Farquhar wrote "The Recruiting Officer." (See p. 924.)

drinking

drinking at the Bull and George to an immoderate exceſs (three gallons of ale and a glaſs of peppermint), he fell down an area, near that houſe, pitched his head againſt a water-butt, and was killed.

16. At Attleborough, aged 91, Mrs. Suſannah Ranger.

18. At Limehouſe, aged 74, Robert Batſon, eſq. late a ſhip-builder.

In his 73d year, John Strange, gent. of Bungay, Norfolk.

19. At Ramſgate, in her 34th year, much lamented, Miſs Smith, only daughter of Mr. John Smith, an eminent builder, of Vine-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

20. Aged 60, Mr. Walter Taylor, butler to the Biſhop of Norwich.

At Newington Butts, Surrey, aged 64, Paul Burnard, eſq.

At his houſe at Bona-Vilta, near Lymington, Hants, Sir Matthew Blackiſton, bart. In 1782 he married Miſs Rochfort, daughter of John R. eſq. of the county of Carlow, in Ireland, whom he has left a widow, with ſix ſons.

Suddenly, of a nervous colick, his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince Charles-George-Auguſtus of Brunſwick. He was born at London, Feb. 8, 1766; and married, Oct. 14, 1790, to her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Frederica-Louiſa-Wilhelmina, of Naſſau Orange.

23. At his houſe in the Old Park, Briſtol, Mr. Michael Ancram.

At Everthorpe, near Cave, aged 104, Mr. John Turner, formerly a conſiderable farmer in the neighbourhood of Wallingfen, grandfather to Mr. John Turner, of Turnet hall, near Hull. He enjoyed all his faculties entire till within a ſhort time of his death.

24. This evening Mr. Johnſon, keeper of an eating-houſe at the corner of Bow-lane, Watling-ſtreet, returning home in a one-horſe chaiſe, near the bottom of Highgate-hill the horſe became reſtive, and daſhed the chaiſe againſt a loaded waggon, whereby Mr. J. was thrown underneath the waggon, the wheel of which went over his breaſt, and killed him.

25. At Hereford, Alexander Hay, eſq. formerly a captain of Dragoons.

26. In his 72d year, Adam Slater, eſq. of Cheſterfield.

27. At Winchelter, in his 43d year, Mr. William Robinſon, a maſter and commander in the Royal Navy. He was the ſecond ſon of the late Rev. Bryan Robinſon, of Holybourne, Hants, whoſe death is recorded in our vol. LXVIII. p. 87. He went to ſea in 1779, under the protection of the late Admiral then Captain Dumaref q. and was rated a midſhipman. He ſailed with Adm. Cornwallis to the Eaſt Indies in the Minerva, and was there promoted by him to be lieutenant in 1794. He continued on-board the Admiral's ſhip during his command in India, and returned home in it. He was made maſter and commander in the Weſt Indies in 1802, and had the command of different ſmall ſhips of war there; but was obliged to return home, in 1803, on account of a bad ſtate of health, which ended in his death. In the courſe of 25 years ſervice he underwent innumerable hardſhips, and had often ſudden tranſitions from the extremes of heat and cold; by all which his conſtitution was ſo broken that all the aids of medicine, ſeconded by the unremitting attention of an affectionate mother and ſiſters, could not ſave his life. He was a very worthy, benevolent man.

Rev. John Mordaunt, rector of Wicken, co. Northampton, and ſecond ſon of Sir John M. bart. of Walton, co. Warwick.

28. Aged 73, John Parſons, eſq. one of the aldermen of Lincoln; of which city he twice ſerved the office of mayor, viz. in 1789 and 1800.

29. Aged 80, in conſequence of a fall, Mr. Robert Mouley, many years a reſpectable maltſter at Newark, Notts.

In her 61ſt year, Mrs. Philliott, wife of Charles P. eſq. mayor of Bath.

Rev. John Hayes, rector of Eaſt Hendred, Berks, and of Everdon, Northampt.

In Great Ship-ſtreet, Dublin, Jn. Kelly, eſq. an eminent wine-merchant, and many years one of the Common Council of the Guild of Merchants.

30. At Portſmouth, Town-major Grant, of that garriſon.

At Elſ, near Durham, aged 100, John Hunter, whoſe widow, aged 92, ſurvives. Their family conſiſted of themſelves, a ſon-in-law aged 84, and his wife 64; making together 345 years.

At Margate, in his 63d year, Nathaniel Hodges, eſq. late of Greenland-dock, Surr.

Oct. . . . Suddenly, of the dropſy in his cheſt, while at dinner, aged 66, at Highfield-row, Palmer's-green, Edmonton, Mr. Jackſon, formerly clerk to Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, American merchants in London, and ſome time reſident in America, where he bore arms among the Royaliſts.

At her houſe at Mangotsfield, aged 81, Mrs. Emmett; who had been deprived of her ſight 43 years, but ſuſtained though life the Chriſtian character with becoming propriety, and was greatly reſpected.

Mr. John Withers, late of Briſtol.

At Southwell, Notts, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Mr. Samuel S. and daughter of the late Sherbrook Lowe, eſq. of Southwell.

Mr. William Dethick, of Willington, co. Derby.

In the prime of life, at the Lay's-houſe, near Monmouth, the ſeat of S. O. Aſlay, eſq.

esq. where he had been on a visit for a few weeks, —— Wilson, esq. of London. On the morning of his illness he had made arrangements for returning to town the following day, when he was seized with a fever, which carried him off in 10 days.

Suddenly, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Denman, who performed the Irish characters with so much success at the Hay-market theatre last season.

At Ripley, co. York, the Rev. Charles Sampson, rector thereof. He was of Emanuel college; B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781.

Rev. James Hewet Bumpstead, vicar of Bramshaw, Hants.

At Harlesthorpe, co. Derby, the Rev. J. C. Forrest, head-master of the free grammar-school in Nottingham, and formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1782, M. A. 1785.

Suddenly, the Rev. Abraham Rodolphus de Traytorrens, rector of Bondleigh, Devon.

At Hampton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Fisher, mother of the Bishop of Exeter.

At Lewisham, in Kent, aged 80, Samuel Hadley, esq. late senior burgess of St. Martin's, Westminster, and for many years a respectable engine-maker in Long-Acre.

Oct. 1. Aged 74, Mrs. Pierrepont, of St. Leonard's, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

The widow Towns, of Falkingham.

At Polefield, near Manchester, the wife of John Entwistle Scholes, esq.

Near Rutland-place, Dublin, Miss Maclean, daughter of an eminent Dentist in that city, a beautiful young lady, about 16 years of age. She threw herself out of a two-pair-of-stairs window, almost without cloathing; and, falling on the iron railing of the area, was killed on the spot. Major Swan, passing by about midnight, found her transfixed on the rails. A disappointment in the object of her affections is supposed to be the cause of the rash act.

2. This day an inquisition was taken at Colchester, on the body of Charles-Thomas Caiskell, late a lieutenant in the 28th Foot, who was found dead near that town, supposed to have been killed in a duel.—Verdict, Wilful Murder against five persons unknown, who were seen coming from the spot.

3. In the prime of life, of a consumption, Miss E. Dyke, of Sodbury.

At Neath, Mr. William Poole, jun. of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, eldest son of Mr. Wm. P. brightsmith, of Barton Alley.

In his 70th year, Mr. John Howes, of Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

At his apartments at Richmond, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Richard Morrison.

At the Hill-house, Ely, Matth. Brackenbury, esq. lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the Ely Volunteers.

Martin Richardson, esq. of Clitheroe castle, in Lancashire.

4. Mr. Owen, shoe-maker, in Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane. Having settled his weekly business with his journeymen, he went into a back room, about 11 o'clock at night, where he dropped down, and expired without a groan.

At his apartments in Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. Bernard Gunn, a celebrated writing-master.

Rev. Wm. Webb, vicar of Ashbourne, and rector of Mapleton, both co. Derby, and also rector of Swelteham, Cheshire.

At Stockport, in Cheshire, aged 63, Dr. Henry Richmond, many years a resident physician at Bath.

Mrs. Anderton, relict of the late Mr. A. of Sheffield, and daughter of Mr. Thompson, of the hotel at Newark, Notts.

At Hagworthingham, co. Lincoln, the wife of Mr. Holdernefs.

5. Lady Buckworth Heron, of Heydon-house, Essex.

6. Rev. William Graves, rector of Eckford, Suffolk.

7. At his chambers in Gray's inn, Mr. Joseph Lowton, solicitor.

— Montague, esq. of Burlingham-hall.

Very suddenly, aged 80, Wm. Halliday, sen. of Archer's house, co. Gloucester.

8. Most sincerely respected and beloved by all who knew her, and particularly lamented by the poor, to whom she was ever a kind benefactress, Mrs. Cobbold, wife of the Rev. Thomas C. minister of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich. She was a woman of exemplary piety, and eminently distinguished by the affectionate tenderness with which she discharged the relative duties of wife and mother.

At his house in Dorsley, aged 73, Isaac Williams, esq. of Llanthomas, co. Monmouth, and in the commission of the peace.

At York, in consequence of a most extraordinary and hazardous amusement (if it can be so called) which has lately prevailed amongst boys,—that of making experiments how long they can remain suspended by the neck without suffocation, T. Wales, a fine lad, aged 16, apprentice to Mr. Cobb, bricklayer, in that city. He went home in good health and spirits to his dinner at the usual hour; and not finding it quite ready, went up into a chamber, desiring to be called when dinner was ready. Shortly after, his fellow-prentice called him, but received no answer. Not, however, suspecting any thing, he sat down to dinner; and when he had finished it, went up stairs, where he found the unfortunate youth suspended by a string, which was tied to a beam, wrapped once round his throat, and fastened to his thigh. The stool on which he appeared to have stood had unluckily slipped, and left him suspended without the power of untying

untying himself. The body when found was still warm, but the means used to restore animation were ineffectual. It appeared before the Inquest, that the above apprentice and another boy had been trying experiments of the same sort on each other about three weeks before, till one of them was nearly suffocated; and we understand the practice has not been confined to them. At Leeds a similar instance lately occurred at St. Paul's church during service. A boy, who had before nearly strangled one of his companions (whom he persuaded to become the subject of his experiments), contrived to suspend his own brother; and he was discovered in that dreadful situation nearly dead, to the great terror of the congregation. It is difficult to account for so strange a practice; but, whatever may have been the rise of this horrible amusement, we trust that the fatal event which has taken place will effectually put an end to it.

9. At his house in New-street, Canongate, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Hunter, of Barjerg, eldest daughter of the late William Lord Napier, and wife of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, of Barjerg, D.D.

At Cork, suddenly, John Franklin, esq. attorney at law.

10. At his house in Hertford-str. Fitzroy-square, aged 71, the Rev. Robert-Anthony Bromley, B.D. rector of St. Mildred's, in the Poultry, with St. Nicholas Cole Abbey united, in the alternate presentation of the King and the Mercers Company, who presented in 1775; lecturer of St. John's, Hackney, and chaplain to Mr. Sheriff Miles. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; S.T.B. 1764; had been preacher to the Foundling hospital; and published a sermon on frequent communion, Psa. xxxiv. 8, 1770; at the Foundling hospital, Job xxix. 30, 1770; another sermon there, 1774, Eccles. iv. 10; at opening a church and organ, 1774, Psa cxxii. 4; before the Humane Society, 1782, Luke viii. 52.

At Cambridge, aged 67, Mrs. Sumpter, widow of Thomas S. esq. of Histon, in that county.

After a few days illness, at Poulton-house, near Marlborough, Mrs. Lawes, relict of Lieut. L. of the Royal Navy.

At Falmouth, Christopher Deake, esq. commander of his Majesty's packet Lord Hobart, on the Lisbon station, formerly of Bristol.

11. At Hathern, co. Leicester, after much illness, Mr. Thomas Pollard.

Found dead in a field, Mr. Weeks, on a visit to W. Coleman, esq. at Boughton-Malherb, Kent. He had been out walking, as usual, in good health; and is supposed to have died in a fit of apoplexy.

By shooting himself through the head with a pistol, in a field on his brother's estate, Mr. John Hume, youngest brother of Joseph H. esq. of Ninewells, Berwickshire, and nephew of the late David H. esq. the celebrated Historian.

Near Henley, Walter Rogers, who met his death by suffocation, under the following circumstances: he was butler to a gentleman of the name of Harrison, and was employed in bottling off wine from a vessel of considerable size, of many years standing. Whilst in the act of doing so, having bottled off about ten dozen, he reclined against another vessel, fell down, and expired in a few minutes. A boy who was engaged in removing the full bottles gave an alarm, and a surgeon was sent for; but all attempts to restore his life proved fruitless. From the testimony of the Medical Gentlemen who attended, and other circumstances, the Jury were of opinion that the deceased met his death by the effluvia arising from the vessel.

12. In his 82d year, at Bindholme, co. Derby, after several years confinement to his room, Thomas Windsor Hunloke, brother to the late Sir Henry H. bart. of Wingerworth, and uncle to the present Sir Windsor H. bart.

At Cobham, Surrey, Mrs. Churchill, wife of Bartholomew C. esq.

Suddenly, at Wimbourn, aged 72, the Rev. John Harbin, rector of Hampreston, co. Dorset. He was of C. C. C. Oxford; LL.B. 1792; curate of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and married a sister of Roger Coker, who resigned Hampreston to him in 1776. His son Edward is curate of Downton, Wilts.

At Berkhampstead, Herts, aged 68, Mr. John Tomlin, formerly a brewer there.

At his house in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 74, John Hele, esq.

13. Mrs. Jacomb, wife of the Rev. Robert J. of Bath.

Mrs. Paget, of Loughborough, co. Leic.

Suddenly, at his house in town, in his 68th year, Henry Eggers, esq. of Woodford, Essex, one of the directors of the Phœnix Insurance Company.

14. Mrs. Tottle, sister of Mrs. Perry, of Enfield palace.

In Portland-square, Mrs. Bull, relict of John B. esq. of Bristol.

At Aberdeen, Francis Russell, esq. of Black-hall.

At Mr. Mette's, in Palace-street, Canterbury, aged 90, Mrs. Martin, who formerly kept a school at Knightsbridge.

At Lambeth cottage, in her 24th year, on the sixth day after a premature labour, from the measles settling on her lungs, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Coventry, a lady of great beauty, virtue, and accomplishments, and who has left six children.

15. At

15. At Finchley, Middleſex, Frances, third daughter of the late Jas. Wardell, eſq.

At Hampton Court, the wife of Rear-admiral Martin, ſecond in command at Portſmouth. This amiable lady's death was ſudden: the Admiral received a letter from her on Thurſday morning, the 16th, which was written the previous evening, in good ſpirits; on Thurſday afternoon an expreſs arrived at Portſmouth, announcing her death, which happened a few hours after ſhe had written the letter. The Admiral immediately ſet off for Hampton Court, to pay the laſt ſad office to his amiable and affectionate wife, who was ſiſter to Rear-admiral Bentinck.

16. In Portman-ſquare, Mary Counteſs of Kenmare, eldeſt daughter of Michael Aylmer, eſq. of Lyons, co. Kildare; and married, Aug. 24, 1789, to Valentine Earl of Kenmare, one of the few Noblemen of Ireland ſtill adhering to the Roman Catholic faith. The following is perhaps a correct liſt: the Earl of Wexford and Waterford (Earl of Shrewſbury in England); the Earl of Fingal; the Earl of Kenmare; the Viſcount Gormanſtown; the Viſcount Southwell; the Viſcount Taaffe; the Lord Trimbleſtown; and the Lord French. The Counteſs of Kenmare was much diſtinguiſhed in the faſhionable world, and will be long regretted for her virtues and accompliſhments. About 12 o'clock of the 24th her remains were removed to St. Giles's church, for interment, with the following proceſſion:

Two mutes on horſeback.
Four horſemen.
Two mutes on horſeback,
A horſe, covered with black velvet, and mounted by a gentleman of the Heralds' office, carrying her Ladyſhip's coronet on a crimſon velvet cuſhion.
The hearſe, drawn by ſix horſes, led by two grooms, and decorated with black oſtrich plumes.
Five mourning-coaches, drawn by ſix horſes.

Mr. Aylmer, her Ladyſhip's brother-in-law, was chief mourner. The other gentlemen who attended were, Mr. G. Gould, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Keating, and the Hon. Mr. Brand. Her Ladyſhip's carriage, drawn by four horſes; Lady Charlotte Gould's (daughter of the Earl of Kenmare, by his firſt wife, ſiſter to Viſcount Dillon), drawn by four horſes; and Mr. Keating's and Mr. Brand's carriages, cloſed the proceſſion, which reached the church at 1. The funeral ſervice was read by the Rev. Mr. M'Carty; and, at 2 o'clock, the coffin was lowered into the vault, which is on the South ſide of the church, and depoſited cloſe to the remains of the Hon. Mrs. Brown, her Ladyſhip's ſiſter. All her Ladyſhip's domeſticks attended the funeral.

Mr. Robert Gooch, of St. Mary-at-Hill, Tower-ſtreet. Going to Lime-ſtreet, he was ſeized with a fit of coughing, which burſt a blood-veſſel, and he expired.

In London, Mr. James Valentine, hoſier, late of Leiceſter.

At Newenhampark, Devon, Mrs. Strode, relict of Richard S. eſq. of that place.

Aged 73, Mr. Thomas Riſdon, one of the vergers of St. Peter's cathedral, York, which office he had held upwards of 25 years.

At Mitford, near Bath, aged 62, Joſeph Mighill, eſq. late of Kennet, near Marlborough, and formerly of Hamſey, near Lewes. He was an active member of the Bath Agricultural Society, and obtained an honorary premium for firſt introducing the breed of South Down ſheep into that neighbourhood.

17. At Dublin, after a ſhort illneſs from an apoplectic fit, Wm. Stokes, eſq. M. D. late of Killeſhandra.

In the neighbourhood of Groſvenor-ſquare, Miſs Mary Edwards dropped down ſuddenly from her chair this afternoon, and expired. She was a ſingle lady, whoſe loſs is much deplored in the neighbourhood. She was looking over her day-book and other domeſtic accounts, in which ſituation ſhe was left by her ſervant. Whilſt the ſervants were ſitting in the kitchen, the footman heard a noiſe in the drawing-room, and running up ſtairs, beheld his lady on the floor, apparently lifeleſs, with her lip cut againſt the fender, on which her head reclined. She gave a groan, which was the only ſymptom of life. Mr. Ewbank, of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, was immediately ſent for, who bled her; but, although blood followed, the ſpark of life was extinct. The gentleman of whom Miſs E. had the houſe expired in the ſame manner, not long ſince, in the ſame room.

18. In Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, Lady Hamilton, of the Retreat, near Exeter.

In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Bean, of Stoke-ſub-Hamdon, relict of the late Rev. Reginald Bean, LL.B. miniſter of that pariſh.

David Roſs, eſq. ſon of the late Lord Ankerville.

In his 77th year, the Rev. Francis Dodſworth, vicar of Dodington, in Kent, and of Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, prebendary of York, and treaſurer of Sarum. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1752, M. A. 1755.

By diſcharging a loaded muſket into his mouth, Alexander Forſyth, ſerjeant-major of the 2d battalion of the 61ſt Foot, quartered at Limerick. No cauſe is aſſigned for the act. He was a handſome young man, and bore an excellent character.

19. At Farnham, Surrey, being on the road to their houſe at Winchester, Lady Amelia Gamon, wife of Sir Richard G. bart.

bart. M. P. daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Duke of Athol.

In his 70th year, John Howell, eſq. of Batterſea fields, Surrey.

At Cavendiſh, Suffolk, in his 14th year, after a long and ſevere affliction, occaſioned by a violent cold and fever, caught whilſt engaged in the expedition to Holland (from which he never recovered), George Barnard, eſq. barrack-maſter of Maker Heights, Plymouth, and enſign in the 50th Foot, brother of Mrs. Jay, of Cavendiſh, and formerly of the Oaks farm, Cowlinge, near Newmarket.

At St. John's college, Cambridge, aged 21, H. K. White, eſq. of Nottingham, author of "Clifton Grove, a Poem," &c. He was highly reſpected by all who knew him, and particularly by his tutors, as a young man of the moſt brilliant talents; meek in his deportment, unaſſuming in his manners, and of moſt exemplary piety.

In London, Mr. Harry Elderton, late of Briſtol.

At Montroſe, in Scotland, in his 77th year, Mr. David Valentine, many years rector of the grammar-ſchool in that town.

20. At Ledbury, co. Hereford, aged 74, Mrs. Stevens, one of the miſtreſſes of the ſchool founded there by Mrs. Brookes, of Herefordſhire.

At Miſs Hotham's houſe, in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, aged 76, Mrs. J. B. Blackworth Praed, ſiſter to the late H. M. P. eſq. of Trevethan, co. Cornwall, and aunt to Wm. P. eſq. of the ſame place.

At Ilfracomb, Devon, Mr. Foſſe, formerly the collector of the cuſtoms of that port, which fatiguing office he reſigned a few years ago, having held it with great honour, being a conſcientious good man.

At Salisbury, an aged mendicant named Pearce, formerly a working-gardener, but had lately ſubſiſted by aſking charity. At his death upwards of 75 guineas in gold were found in his poſſeſſion. An only daughter, living in London, was inſtantly written to, who, after ordering her father decent interment, duly adminiſtered to the unexpected treaſure.

At Leiceſter, in his 74th year, Mr. Richard Weſton, formerly a thread hoſier in that town, and author of ſeveral tracts on Horticulture.—To this ingenious Writer our Miſcellany has been indebted for ſeveral uſeful and entertaining articles; particularly "A Catalogue of various Gardeners' Catalogues publiſhed in this Kingdom," vol. LXXIV. p. 1103; vol. LXXV. pp. 34, 1133. "Directions for managing Strawberries in Summer," vol. LXXV. pp. 504, 611; "The Natural Hiſtory of Tobacco; the different Uſes to which it is applied; its native Place of Growth; Introduction into Europe, and into this Country; and Method of cultivating it in England," vol. LXXVI. 195; and in the preſent month, p. 997, "A Review of the principal Authors on Horticulture and Botany. We have alſo ſome others yet to publiſh, which want of room alone has prevented our earlier inſerting.—Of Mr. Weſton's regular publications the following liſt was communicated by himſelf: 1. "Tracts on Agriculture and Gardening; with a Chronological Catalogue of Authors, from the Year 1480 to 1773," 1760, 8vo. 2. Second edition, enlarged, 1773. 3. "Gardener's Pocket Calendar," 1774, 18mo. 4, 5. Second edition, 177 . . .; third edition, 1783. 6. Fourth edition, in 12mo, 1787. 7. "Gardener's and Planter's Calendar; containing the Method of raiſing Timber Trees, Fruit Trees, and Quick for Hedges; with Directions for Farming, and managing a Garden, every Month in the Year," 1773, 12mo (vol. XLIII. p. 510; vol. LXXIV. pp. 1103, 1106). 8. Second edition. 9, 10, 11, 12. "The Univerſal Botaniſt," 4 vols. 8vo, 20 copper plates, 1770, 1773. 13. "The Engliſh Flora, deſcribing 4000 Plants cultivated in the Nurſeries," 1778, 8vo. 14. Supplement to ditto, 1780. 15. Treatiſe on Alabaſter, 8 vols. 179 . . 16. "The Leiceſter Directory," 1784, 12mo. 17. With Supplements. 18. "The Gentleman and Lady's Gardener," in 8vo (for Mr. Edmeades, ſeedſman), 1774. 19. "Ellis's Gardener's Calendar," 1774, 12mo (for Mr. Richardſon, bookſeller). Printed of the above works 21,000. 20. "The Nurſeryman and Seedſmen's Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Seeds, ſold by them," 1774—1785, 12mo. Printed of this work above 10,000.—Many others are the works of which Mr. Weſton had formed more than the outline; and which, at various times, he propoſed to give to the publick. Among theſe was one for which he iſſued Propoſals in 1800, under the title of "Leiceſtriana; or, A Collection of Fugitive Pieces, in Verſe and Proſe, arranged in Chronological Order." For this work he had formed a large collection, "having found many amongſt the papers of an Uncle then lately deceaſed, who was curious in preſerving literary curioſities." He had alſo nearly all Mr. Rozell's works, and ſeveral of Mr. Bickerſtaff's.—In the ſame year he announced as preparing for the preſs, and nearly completed, to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, in octavo, in three or four numbers, "A Botanical Dictionary, explaining the Words in the Writings of Linnæus, particularly in the Genera and Species Plantarum, and Syſtema Vegetabilium; with their Derivation from the Greek and Latin; the Greek written alſo in Engliſh Letters. With about Twenty Copper Plates, for explaining the Linnæan Syſtem.

Syſtem. On Two Copper Plates will be explained the Genders of 1344 Genera of Plants, by their Terminations. The reſt of the Plates are already engraved."—At the ſame time he adverti[ſ]ed as alſo preparing for the preſs, "The Literary Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire; containing an Account of the Authors, Natives or Reſidents of the Town or County; a Catalogue of their Works; and a Collection of Fugitive Pieces, from the Year 1500 to 1801, arranged in Chronological Order, with Anecdotes relating to the Authors, and Extracts from their Works. To which are added, an Account of the Foundation of the Town Library; a Liſt of its Benefactors, to the laſt, the Rev. Mr. Harryman, in 1743; a Catalogue of the Books and Manuſcripts contained in it; its preſent neglected Condition; and a Plan for improving and enlarging it.—As there is no work extant in which there is a general account of the ingenious and learned which the Town and County have produced, I flatter myſelf that ſuch a publication will not be unacceptable to the publick. As many valuable fugitive pieces have been printed in a detached manner, and are with difficulty found; theſe I have been collecting for ſeveral years, with many in manuſcript, as this is not intended as a catalogue of books only; and flatter myſelf the collection will be found more numerous and entertaining than could have been expected. This has been increaſed by a large number of a gentleman deceaſed, curious in preſerving ſuch things. The Addreſſes from Candidates at ſome of the late Elections to the Electors, worthy of notice, will alſo be inſerted, and remarkable epitaphs. With this plan, I have inſerted the names of ſeveral Authors, and ſome of their Works. The living ones I intend applying to by letter, or in perſon. As to the deceaſed, I ſhall think myſelf obliged to the ſurvivors of the family, or any perſons who will be ſo kind as to give me information of their works, or any anecdotes relating to them. To increaſe the number of books in the Town Library, I propoſe to depoſit 50 copies of this work in the hands of the bookſellers of the town, to be ſold for that purpoſe; and 12 volumes on Gardening, Agriculture, and Botany, which I have publiſhed, to increaſe the collection; and hope it may induce others to do the ſame." In 1805, he publiſhed Propoſals for "The Natural Hiſtory of Strawberries, deſcribing above Seventy Species and Varieties, their native Places of Growth, and Introduction into England; with the modern Improvements in their Cultivation, to have a regular Succeſſion of Fruit in every Month of the Year. Embelliſhed with Ten Copper-plates, explaining the Fructification of the Flower; the Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit of their natural Size and Colour, with a Steam-Flue and Water-Flue for Forcing them. Containing a Botanical Deſcription of the Flower of the Strawberry.—Their native Places of Growth; Deſcription, Etymology, and Name, in various Languages.—Latitude of the different Places where they grow naturally; and Introduction into England.—Botanical Deſcription of nearly Seventy Species and Varieties.—Catalogue of Twenty Varieties raiſed for Sale by Mr. North, Nurſery-man, Lambeth.—Method of gathering and preſerving the Seed.—To raiſe Strawberries from Seed.—A new and ingenious Method of raiſing ſeveral new Varieties.—The Duration of each Sort, to continue fruitful.—To cauſe Hautbois Strawberries to be fruitful.—The proper Diſtance of planting each Sort.—To preſerve Alpines in vigour, and to improve their Flavour.—To raiſe Alpines in Autumn and Winter.—Directions for managing Strawberries in Summer. A ſecure Method of packing, to ſend to a Diſtance.—Expeditious Method of Watering, in the open Ground and in Stoves.—Yearly Expence and Profit of a Stove.—Deſcription of a Water-Flue and Steam-Flue for Forcing them.—Monthly Directions for their Cultivation in the open Ground, Hot-beds, and Stoves.—Monthly Produce.—To improve their Flavour after being gathered, and Method of preſerving them for Deſerts, &c.—To make Strawberry Wine and Strawberry Vinegar.—A Deſert of Native Fruits.—Their Medicinal Virtues, from various Authors antient and modern, and particularly as experienced by Linnæus for the Alleviation of the Gout.—A Strawberry Plantation and Fruit Garden, deſcribing an œconomical Method of making a Strawberry Plantation to be attended with Profit, and making a Fruit Garden.—Natural Hiſtory of the Arbutus, or Strawberry-Tree, and Directions for its Cultivation, to bring the Fruit to Perfection. To be printed in ſmall 8vo, in Five Numbers." He had alſo prepared for the preſs, a ſmall "Treatiſe on the Management of Fiſh and Fiſh Ponds, tranſlated from the French; with Additions adapted to this Country." We know not whether either of theſe Propoſals have been carried into effect, though the "Catalogue of Authors" has been announced for ſale; but hope the Works will not be loſt to the publick.

Suddenly, Mr. Smith, draper and grocer, of Donington, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Sherborn, goldſmith, of the Strand.

21. Ann Tiſers, daughter of Mr. T. of Purlow,

Partlow, near Stratford-upon-Avon, about 9 years of age, was bit by a rabid dog on the 8th of Auguſt. She was ſent to the ſalt water immediately, and dipped in the three ſucceſſive tides of the 12th, 13th, and 14th. As dipping in ſalt water has long been (erroneouſly) conſidered a ſovereign preventive of canine madneſs, every other means of prevention were unfortunately rejected. A few days previous to her death, ſymptoms of hydrophobia came on, and ſhe died in great agony this morning.

22. In Broad-ſtreet, Soho, after a few days illneſs of a phrenitis, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Sheraton, a native of Stockton-upon-Tees, and for many years a journeyman cabinet-maker, but who, ſince about the year 1793, has ſupported himſelf, a wife, and two children, by his exertions as an author. In 1793 he publiſhed a work, in 2 volumes, 4to, intituled "The Cabinet-maker and Upholſterer's Drawing-book;" to which is prefixed a numerous liſt of ſubſcribers, including almoſt all the principal cabinet-makers in town and country. Since that time he has publiſhed 30 numbers, in folio, of a work intended to be completed in 125 numbers, intituled "The Cabinet-maker and Artiſt's Encyclopedia," of which he ſold nearly a thouſand copies. In order to increaſe the number of his ſubſcribers to this work, he had lately viſited Ireland, where he obtained the ſanction of the Lord Lieutenant, the Marchioneſs of Donegal, and other diſtinguiſhed perſons. He was a very honeſt, well-diſpoſed man; of an acute and enterpriſing diſpoſition; but, like many other ſelf-taught authors, ſhewed the want of a regular education in his writings. He has left his family, it is feared, in diſtreſſed circumſtances.

At Norton-hall, co. Stafford, in his 71ſt year, Richard Gildart, eſq. This worthy gentleman received, in 1802, a ſevere ſhock, which he never recovered, in the loſs of his only ſon (vol. LXXII. p. 1159). His health from that period has been viſibly impaired; and he was finally taken off by a ſtroke of the palſy. He poſſeſſed a very large property in the public funds, and ſome conſiderable landed eſtates; was a kind landlord, and a man of the ſtricteſt integrity. He was buried, Nov. 7, with great funeral pomp, in his family-vault at Tottenridge, Herts.

At Ringmer, in Suſſex, Col. Du Vernet, of the Royal Artillery, who had received an injury, about three weeks ſince, by the upſetting of his curricle near All Saints church in Lewes, which brought on the gout in his head, and kept him in a ſtate of delirium ſome days before he died, leaving a widow and nine children.

23. At his houſe in Houghton-ſtreet, Clare-market, aged 72, Mr. Moſes Wingrove, long an inhabitant and near 34 years treaſurer of the charity-ſchools belonging to the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand.

Aged 40, Mr. Hudſon Lambert, farmer, of Morcot, in Rutland; who loſt his life by the fatal practice of riding on the ſhafts of a waggon, from which he fell, and was ſo ſhockingly injured as to cauſe his death after living a week in extreme agony.

24. At Harewood-hall, in an apoplectic fit, Nicholas Cæſar Corſellis, eſq.

John Maxſe, eſq. of Arno's vale.

At Sidmouth, Devon, whither he had retired for the benefit of his health, aged 31, Henry Mayne Whorwood, eſq. of Headington-houſe, near Oxford, ſeveral years captain of the Oxford Loyal Troop of Cavalry.

At Grove-houſe, Hackney, in his 61ſt year, Thomas Braidwood, eſq. formerly of Edinburgh, and eminently diſtinguiſhed for the diſcovery and ſucceſsful practice of the art of inſtructing the deaf and dumb.

In Manchester-ſquare, Mrs. Fiſher, wife of Major-general F.

25. Of a conſumption, at Bath, where he went in hopes of recovering his health, Barrington Dacres, eſq. ſon of Admiral D. and captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Le Hercule, now at the Nore.

In Brook-ſtreet, Horace Hayes, eſq. a commiſſioner for the affairs of taxes.

In St. Andrew's, in Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. Berney, relict of the late Rev. Rich. B. of Norwich. She has left the following charitable bequeſts: 200l. to the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital; 200l. to the clergymen's widows; 100l. to the charity ſchools; and 100l. to Addenbroke's hoſpital at Cambridge.

26. At Exeter, Lieutenant-general John Graves Simcoe, lately commander in chief of the Weſtern Diſtrict; of whom we ſhall communicate ſome authentic memoirs in our next.

At Bolton-hall, co. York, aged 5 years and 5 months, Jane-Emma, eldeſt daughter of Admiral Sir John Orde, bart.

Mrs. Rew, of Coventry, ſiſter to Mrs. Swinſen, of Leiceſter.

27. Suddenly, Mrs. Jeffreys, wife of Gabriel J. eſq. of Swanſea. She had retired to reſt unuſually cheerful; was taken ill about 3 in the morning, and died at 4.

At his houſe in Shrewſbury, in an advanced age, John Corbet, eſq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

28. At Weſt End, Hampſtead, James Mears, eſq. of Clifford's inn.

Aged 20, Miſs Meynell, eldeſt daughter of the late Hugh M. eſq. of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter, and grand-daughter to the Viſcounteſs Irwin, of Temple-Newſome, near Leeds.

29. At Bath, Mrs. Tyner, wife of the Rev.

Rev. W. T. vicar of Compton and Upmorden, Suſſex.

At Tooley park, in his 69th year, Joſeph Boultbee, eſq. of Baxterley, co. Warwick; a gentleman truly and deſervedly reſpected by all who knew him.

At Twickenham, Middleſex, of a dropſy in the cheſt, Mr. B. Neale, late of Ironmonger-lane, Cheapſide.

30. At Waltham abbey, Mr. Charles Staples, of London, merchant; whoſe firſt wife died July 27, 1779, aged 39; Moſes-William Staples, his ſon, Nov. 18, 1802; and Sophia, his daughter by a ſecond marriage, Dec. 19, 1802; and were all interred in Enfield churchyard, where Mr. S. himſelf was depoſited Nov. 7, 1806, but no mention of him added to the epitaph on the vault made there for his firſt wife.

Aged about 74, Mrs. Kelly, widow of Dr. K. formerly a phyſician at Briſtol.

31. Mr. Beach, maſter of the metal mills in Portſmouth dock-yard.

On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Illuſtrious, at Spithead, Mr. Hannaford, the purſer.

Nov. . . . . Suddenly, Mr. John Gilby, jun. of Raithby, near Spilſby, co. Lincoln.

A young lady named Forbes, whoſe parents reſide in Whitecroſs-ſtreet, St. Luke's, was burnt to death. As ſhe and a young man in the habit of viſiting the family, and an admirer of Miſs F. were converſing together in the parlour, a ſpark from the fire flew unperceived on the muſlin dreſs of the lady, which ſoon kindled into a blaze. The young man pulled off his coat to wrap round her, with a view to extinguiſh it; but, before he could accompliſh his intention, ſhe ran out of the room into the ſtreet; he followed her, and before effectual aſſiſtance could be procured, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt as only to ſurvive until the following morning. She was about 17 years of age, and on the eve of marriage to the gentleman.

William Jones Fry, eſq. late captain in the 19th (or Queen's) Light Dragoons.

Mr. John Court, ſen. many years a reſpectable cabinet-maker at Briſtol.

At Doncaſter, Miſs Jackſon, late of the Mancheſter theatre.

At Southampton, Mrs. Fitzhugh, relict of Valentine F. eſq. formerly his Majeſty's envoy at Conſtantinople.

In Yorkſhire, the Rev. John Wilsford, fellow of Catharine hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1772, M.A. 1775.

At Pettinane manſe, in Scotland, the Rev. Allan Frame, miniſter of that pariſh.

At Hill, in Argyleſhire, the Rev. John Macfarlane, miniſter of the united pariſhes of Kilfrandon and Kilchallon.

Nov. 1. Mrs. H. Ginger, wife of Mr. G. of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in his 66th year, George Wyſe, eſq. formerly of Oporto.

Aged near 90, Mr. Benjamin Allan, of Brompton-grove.

At Farringdon, Berks, Mr. Dawſon, of Pall-Mall.

At Ombersley Court, Worceſterſhire, in her 87th year, the Right Hon. Anna-Maria Baroneſs Sandys, widow of the late Lord Sandys. By the death of this lady, all the large poſſeſſions of her huſband have devolved upon his niece the Marchioneſs of Downſhire, who is the ſole heireſs, lineal deſcendant, and only remaining branch of his Lordſhip's family, as well as of thoſe of the laſt Earl of Stirling, the Lord Viſcount Stirling, the celebrated ſtateſman and ſcholar Sir William Trumbull, and other antient families. Soon after the deceaſe of the late much lamented, truly noble, and patriotic Marquis of Downſhire, whoſe memory will long be dear to Ireland, his Majeſty was pleaſed to revive the title of Sandys, by creating the Marchioneſs of Downſhire Baroneſs of Sandys in her own right, with remainder to her Ladyſhip's ſecond ſon Lord Arthur Hill, and her three other younger ſons, and their iſſue ſucceſſively. The Marchioneſs may, therefore, now be conſidered one of the richeſt, as ſhe was before one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed, ornaments of her ſex in the Empire.

2. At Shipton, near York, advanced in age, Mr. John Hutchinſon, particularly eminent as a breeder of race-horſes; beſides many others, he either bred, or purchaſed when very young, Beningbrough, Hambletonian, Overton, Oberon, Traveller, and Tickle Toby.

At Broadſtairs, in the Iſle of Thanet, Alexander-Horatio-Nelſon Davidſon, ſon of Alex. D. eſq. of St. James's ſquare.

3. At Mr. Harriſon's, Clapham road, Surrey, of a rapid decline, aged 24, Miſs Smith, of Mancheſter.

Mrs. Jefferies, the wife of a reſpectable clock and watch maker in Salisbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, was diſcovered dead in her bed. It appeared that ſhe had taken a conſiderable quantity of laudanum. No cauſe can be aſſigned for the commiſſion of ſo raſh an act, as ſhe was out viſiting ſome friends the preceding day in very good ſpirits. Medical aid was procured, and every attempt made to reſtore animation, but without effect.

In his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, of Old Bond-ſtreet.

At Aſhurſt, in his 78d year, the Rev. Edward Wilſon, D.D. rector of that place, and of Hartfield, both in Suſſex, to which he was preſented by the late E. of Thanet. He was of Oriel college, Oxford; M. A. 1758, B. D. 1769, D. D. 1782.

Rev. Thomas Boyce, rector of Great Waldingfield, and formerly fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, in whoſe gift the living is; B. A. 1769, M. A. 1772.

Greatly

Greatly lamented, Rev. W. Spurdens, of Beccles, Suffolk. The untimely death of this worthy and much-reſpected young man is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the rupture of a tender and for a long time mutual attachment which had ſubſiſted between him and a lady of the ſame place, who *(varium et mutabile ſemper fœmina)* was lately married to an officer at Colcheſter.

Aged 19, William Scot Macfarlane, only ſon of Wm. M. eſq. writer to the Signet.

4. In her 69th year, Mrs. Hartthorne, of Weſt Smithfield.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, of a putrid fever, aged 27, Miſs Pochin, only ſiſter of C. W. P. eſq. and niece to Mrs. Wallis, of Loughborough.

At Henſley-houſe, Tiverton, co. Devon, aged 12, J. N. Duntze, ſon of J. N. D. eſq.

5. In Seymour-ſtreet, William Brabazon Ponſonby, Lord Ponſonby of Imokilly, a privy counſellor in Ireland, a governor of the county of Kilkenny, &c. His Lordſhip was born Sept. 15, 1744; and was much diſtinguiſhed in the Parliament of Ireland, in which he ſat for many years as member for the county of Kilkenny, and for his ſteady adherence to the principles of Mr. Fox. After the Union took place, he ſat in the Imperial Parliament for Kilkenny, until elevated to the Engliſh Peerage, by the title of Baron Ponſonby, of Imokilly, co. Cork. His birth was illuſtrious, being the grandſon of Brabazon Earl of Beſborough, and eldeſt ſon and heir of the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, by the Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, daughter of William third Duke of Devonſhire. His Lordſhip married, Dec. 29, 1769, Louiſa, daughter of the third Viſcount Maleſworth, by whom he has left iſſue, 1. John, now Lord Ponſonby, of Imokilly, who is married to Lady Frances Villiers, ſiſter to the Earl of Jerſey; 2. Richard, in holy orders; 3. George; 4. Frederick; 5. Mary-Elizabeth, married to Charles Viſcount Howick, eldeſt ſon of Earl Grey. The Right Hon. George Ponſonby, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is his Lordſhip's only brother; the Counteſs of Shannon and Lady Liſmore are his ſurviving ſiſters. He bore his long and very ſevere illneſs with the ſame equanimity that governed all his actions; nor did it forſake him in his laſt moments. His bed was ſurrounded by his diſtreſſed relatives: Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Howick, the Hon. George and Frederick Ponſonby, his Lordſhip's younger ſons, and Lady Liſmore, all of whom ſat up with him the preceding night. Aware that death was approaching, he took an affectionate leave of each, ſhook hands with them, and, turning on his pillow, died without a groan. Lady Ponſonby, worn out with fatigue, had been carried out of the room. Until his fatal illneſs, which commenced about two years ſince, he was a man of the moſt active and lively mind, remarkably fond of the chace, and kept the beſt hunting eſtabliſhment in Ireland, at his ſeat, Biſhop's Court, co. Kildare, where he lived in the moſt hoſpitable and princely ſtyle. No man was more beloved by his relatives and friends, as an affectionate huſband, a fond father, a kind and moſt indulgent landlord and maſter. Nor was his political character leſs amiable; as a man of ſtrong mind and ſound ſenſe, in the many parliaments in which he repreſented the county of Kilkenny he never gave a vote his conſcience did not approve. His remains were, on the 10th, removed, in a hearſe and four, towards Holyhead, there to be embarked for Ireland. His Lordſhip's carriage, Viſcount Howick's, and Lady Liſmore's, followed for ſome miles. The Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponſonby, his Lordſhip's ſecond ſon, who reſides on his living in the county of Kildare, attended by two ſervants, accompanied the hearſe.

6. Aged 48, Mrs. Margaret Roberts, wife of Mr. R. who keeps the Plough public-houſe in Windmill-court, Gilt-ſpur-ſtreet. She dropped down in her bar, by the breaking of a blood veſſel in her head, and never ſpoke afterwards.

William, ſecond ſon of Mr. Foſs, ſolicitor, Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand.

At Tiverton, Devon, in the prime of life, after a ſhort illneſs, the lady of Sir John Duntze, bart. and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew, bart. of Haccombe.

In his 89th year, Cornelius Launder, eſq. of Nottingham. He was a deputy lieutenant of the county, and one of the junior council of the Corporation of Nottingham; and, in 1775, high-ſheriff of Notts.

At Glaſgow, James Burns, eſq. proveſt of Renfrew, Scotland.

7. In Charles-ſquare, Hoxton, after a long and ſevere illneſs, aged 76, Mr. J. C. Long, of the Exchequer Loan office, Royal Exchange.

At Piddletown, co. Dorſet, Anna-Eleonora, wife of William Nayle, eſq. of Ambrook, Devon, and daughter of the late Rear-admiral Thomas Hicks.

At Pantglas-houſe, Carmarthenſhire, in her 66th year, Mrs. Alicia Gratiana Jones Llwyd, relict of the late Richard Jones L. eſq. barriſter at law, and clerk of the peace for the county of Carmarthen; and niece to David L. eſq. formerly of Berllandowill, in the ſame county, and of Caſtlehowell and Crynfryn, in Cardiganſhire.

8. At Newark, in her 31ſt year, Miſs Edgſon, late of Stamford, milliner.

9. In-

9. Interred in the church-yard of Littleham, Devon, the remains of J. M'Neil, eſq. deputy inſpector of the hoſpitals of his Majeſty's Land Forces. He died at Exmouth, where he had repaired for the benefit of his health, which had been impaired in the Weſt Indies, and in the North of Germany; in which latter country he filled, in the laſt Winter's campaign, the ſituation of principal medical officer to the Britiſh Forces.

At his houſe at Hackney, aged 67, of a mortification in his left arm, William Nicholſon, eſq. late of Cornhill. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of London in 1782, with the late Mr. Alderman Gill. His death was rather ſudden and unexpected. On Sunday the 2d inſtant he entertained a ſmall party of friends at his houſe, and appeared in good health and high ſpirits. The following day he complained of a pain in his knee and thumb; but, attributing it to the gout, with which he had been many years afflicted, took no other notice of it than that of applying cold water to the part affected, as recommended by Dr. Kinglake, to whoſe doctrine he had become a proſelyte, having, as he thought, experienced much and frequent relief therefrom; but, unhappily, it now totally failed; the pain was inceſſant and intolerable, and the ſwelling increaſed all up his arm, till Thurſday, when alarming ſymptoms of a mortification having taken place appeared, which ſpread with ſuch violence and rapidity as to cauſe his death in about 30 hours, as predicted by one of the moſt eminent of the Faculty.

10. At his father's houſe at Holt, Norfolk, of a deep decline, the Rev. Thomas Fiſher, rector of Girton, co. Cambridge, in the gift of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart. He was nephew of the Rev. Edmund F. of Linton, whoſe eldeſt daughter he married, and has left by her one ſon. He was formerly of Chriſt's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1791, M.A. 1795.

In Dorſet-ſtreet, Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet, Mr. Banks, a reputable tailor, and one of the oldeſt inhabitants of the pariſh of St. Bride.

At the houſe of her ſon-in-law, Lieut.-col. Gordon, at Birmingham, in his 65th year, Mr. William Wolley, of Lichfield, many years an alderman of that city.

In Harley-ſtreet, Mrs. Broadhead. Her remains were removed on the 17th to the family-vault in Mary-la-Bonne church, for interment, and depoſited next to the remains of her father, the late General Roſs. Sir John Daſhwood King followed as chief mourner. What is very ſingular, this amiable lady was married only 15 weeks ſince to Captain Broadhead—was married on a Monday, died on a Monday, and was buried on a Monday.

Near Edinburgh, Sir William Forbes, bart.; of whom an account in our next.

11. At his houſe in Shrewſbury, aged 69, Richard Morhall, eſq.; a truly benevolent and worthy man.

In St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, of the wounds he received from two Italian feather-makers, in Long Acre, in an election diſpute, on the 5th inſtant, Wm. Broad, a journeyman printer. The murderers were ſecured, and committed for trial.

In her 33d year, Mrs. Boulton, wife of Mr. B. of Birmingham.

Aged 85, John Melling, eſq. ſenior alderman of Hull.

At Preſton Pans, Robert Hepburn, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

At Lees, in Scotland, Miſs Marianne Majoribanks, daughter of Edward M. eſq.

At Loughrea, co. Galway, in Ireland, of an inflammation of the liver, Peter Connellan, jun. eſq.

12. Mr. John Podvine, maſter of the King's Head inn, Dover, returning this night to Dover, in company with two other gentlemen, rode againſt the pole of a carriage that was paſſing, by which accident Mr. P. and his horſe were killed upon the ſpot. The night was very dark, and it was about 11 o'clock when the accident happened. It took place near Oſpringe. Another carriage, with lights, had juſt paſſed, which are ſuppoſed to have dazzled the ſight of Mr. P. and to have contributed, with the darkneſs of the night, to this melancholy reſult.

At his houſe at Newington Butts, Surrey, Alexander Fraſer, eſq. late of Grenada.

In Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Lieut.-gen. Innes, lately commandant of the Chatham Diviſion of Marines.

Aged 88, Mrs. Frankland, relict of the late Rev. Mr. F. canon-reſidentiary of Chicheſter cathedral.

In his 73d year, Collingwood Roddam, eſq. brother to Admiral R. of Roddam, co. Northumberland, of which antient family the worthy Admiral only now remains.

13. At his ſeat, Galloway-houſe, near Dumfries, Scotland, of the gout in his ſtomach, John Stewart Earl of Galloway, Viſcount Garlies, and Baron Stewart, Knight of the Thiſtle, and Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownſhire. His Lordſhip firſt married Charlotte-Mary Greville, daughter of the firſt Earl of Warwick; and, ſecondly, Anne, daughter of the late Sir James Daſhwood, bart. by whom he had iſſue eight ſons and eight daughters. Six of his Lordſhip's ſons are now living, and alſo ſix daughters, all married; namely, Lady Catherine Graham, the Matchioneſs of Blandford, Lady Harriet Spencer Chicheſter, Lady Elizabeth Inge, Lady Charlotte Croſton, and Lady Caroline Ruſhout. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates

eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Viſcount Garlies, a captain in the Royal Navy, who is married to a daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge. His Lordſhip was much devoted to agricultural purſuits, and was long remarkable for his attendance at the Opera, where he was generally to be found, when in town, in the pit, cloſe to the orcheſtra, loud in applauſe of any favourite performer.

This night, at 5, William Begbie, porter to the Britiſh Linen Company at Leith, was ſtabbed and murdered in Tweedale's Cloſe, leading to the Britiſh Linen Company's office at Edinburgh, and robbed of a ſealed parcel, in a yellow canvas bag, containing notes of different private banks to the amount of 4,280l. The murder of this man has excited a great ſenſation there. It is ſaid to have been committed with a force and dexterity more reſembling that of a foreign aſſaſſin than an inhabitant of this country. The blow was directly in the heart, and the unfortunate man bled to death in a few minutes. The murderer has not yet been diſcovered.

At William Wingfield's, eſq. in Montague-ſtreet, Ruſſell-ſquare, in her 26th year, Lady Elizabeth Digby, daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Digby.

Miſs E. Maſterman, ſecond daughter of W. M. eſq. of Layton, Eſſex.

Of the wound he received in a duel near Limerick, in Ireland, on the 6th, Captain Beeves, of the 69th Foot.

In Dublin, Edward Naſh, eſq. of Ballytiege, co. Limerick.

14. George Broderick Hartwell, eſq. of Lakeham, Middleſex.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Suckling, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Rumſey, eſq. and widow of William S. eſq. uncle to the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon.

Aged 70, the Rev. James Metcalf, of Kirby, co. York; whoſe ardent zeal and exemplary life will long be remembered.

In his 16th year, William, ſecond ſon of Thomas Bowyer, eſq. of Swaffham, co. Norfolk.

On the evening of the 6th inſtant, as Mr. W. Went, of Uley, was returning from Gloucester, with his father and ſome other friends, his horſe fell with him at Frocester; by which accident he received ſo ſevere a contuſion on the head, that, notwithſtanding immediate medical aſſiſtance was obtained, he lingered ſenſeleſs till this evening, when he expired.

15. Mrs. Charlotte Fonnereau, 68 Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair.

At Bildeſton, Suffolk, Rev. Tho. Child.

Mr. William Watkins, ſon of the late Mr. Valentine W. cheeſe-factor, of Briſtol, many years employed as a tide-waiter in the cuſtoms at Briſtol.

In her 65th year, Mrs. Scarſon, relict of Alderman S. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

16. At his houſe in New King-ſtreet, Bath, much regretted, Major Vowell.

Aged 54, Mr. William Sanſom, gold and ſilver twiſt manufacturer, of Fox and Knot yard, King-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield.

17. At Croydon, Surrey, aged 31, in conſequence of being thrown from his horſe while hunting, on the 10th inſtant, John Leathley, eſq.

At Hundleby, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. James Houlden, carrier. His wife and a ſervant-man died ſuddenly, on the ſame day, about 6 weeks ſince (ſee p. 1075).

At Roſs, in Ireland, aged 96, and in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, Mrs. Cliffe, mother of the Rev. Mr. C. and great-grand-aunt to the Marquis of Ely.

18. Sir John Mordaunt, bart. of Walton, co. Warwick, many years one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his Majeſty, and M.P. for the county of Warwick. His ſecond ſon died Sept. 27 (ſee p. 1076).

19. At his father's houſe at Lambton, deſervedly regretted, William Fenwick, eſq. of Durham, attorney at law, under ſheriff of the county, and deputy recorder of the city of Durham.

20. At Putney, Surrey, Miſs Lovewell, only daughter of John L. eſq.

21. At Cranbourn lodge, Windſor foreſt, Frederick-Adolphus Villiers, fourth ſon of the Hon. George V.

Aged 21, Mr. Arthur Brook, ſon of Mr. B. ſadler in Lewes. Mr. Brook has experienced in his houſe a ſucceſſion of mortality which does not often occur in one family, and which few men could have borne with more Chriſtian fortitude than himſelf. Since the year 1803, he has loſt his wife, three ſons, and three daughters, as follows: Sarah, aged 21; William, 4; Mary, 5; Harriet, 11; Mrs. Brook, 44; Spilſbury-John, 20; and Arthur, as above.

23. Mr. Jeremiah Viguers, woollen-draper and packer, in the Strand.

25. Aged near 80, the venerable Biſhop of St. Pol de Leon.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 28, to November 25, 1806.

Chriſtened.			Buried.				
Males 729	1470	Males 760	1467	Between	2 and 5	172	50 and 60	108
Females 742		Females 699			5 and 10	57	60 and 70	125
Whereof have died under 2 years old 463					10 and 20	44	70 and 80	85
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 4d.; 4s. 5d.; 0s. 0d.					20 and 30	96	80 and 90	33
Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.					30 and 40	130	90 and 100	9
					40 and 50	145	100 and 105	0

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 15, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	82	6	45	8	48	2	30	11	48	2
Surrey	87	0	45	8	43	0	33	2	49	0
Hertford	73	8	43	0	41	11	28	0	41	6
Bedford	76	10	48	0	41	2	28	4	46	0
Huntingd.	74	7	00	0	41	4	23	3	41	3
Northam.	71	4	48	0	40	0	30	0	44	10
Rutland	73	6	00	0	41	4	24	0	46	6
Leiceſter	74	5	45	2	40	11	26	8	45	2
Nottingh.	78	0	54	0	43	6	29	1	47	6
Derby	81	4	00	0	47	4	28	11	49	8
Stafford	75	11	00	0	46	9	30	6	54	9
Salop	78	3	53	10	49	0	31	6	00	0
Hereford	80	7	48	0	46	4	29	8	48	1
Worceſt.	79	5	00	0	46	3	36	10	49	0
Warwick	81	6	00	0	49	2	32	9	53	9
Wilts	72	4	00	0	47	8	32	2	56	0
Berks	83	0	00	0	42	0	33	4	49	10
Oxford	75	10	00	0	40	7	30	3	47	11
Bucks	77	8	00	0	42	6	28	9	44	7
Brecon	96	4	57	4	46	4	25	8	00	0
Montgo.	71	7	00	0	43	2	26	0	00	0
Radnor	84	7	00	0	41	10	25	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

77	4	48	8	42	4	28	0	46 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	78	8	41	0	42	0	34	0	43	9
Kent	88	6	48	0	42	6	37	9	43	6
Suſſex	83	10	00	0	47	0	35	11	00	0
Suffolk	75	3	00	0	42	1	37	0	37	4
Cambrid.	72	3	00	0	33	5	20	6	41	4
Norfolk	69	5	41	0	40	2	25	4	36	6
Lincoln	69	4	43	4	39	3	23	5	42	4
York	69	1	43	7	39	6	26	11	45	8
Durham	73	2	00	0	47	8	27	3	00	0
Northum.	73	4	48	5	39	6	20	1	00	0
Cumberl.	70	6	55	6	41	2	26	7	00	0
Weſtmor.	77	8	59	10	41	8	29	9	51	6
Lancaſter	72	8	00	0	45	2	27	2	49	1
Cheſter	70	0	00	0	00	0	30	3	53	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	44	0	21	4	00	0
Denbigh	86	7	00	0	48	6	24	0	48	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	22	0	00	0
Carnarvon	73	4	00	0	49	8	21	6	00	0
Merionet.	81	10	56	0	46	0	24	8	00	0
Cardigan	74	8	00	0	37	5	16	11	00	0
Pembroke	64	5	00	0	37	4	19	6	00	0
Carmarth.	75	2	00	0	36	5	19	4	00	0
Glamorg.	72	2	00	0	37	5	22	11	00	0
Glouceſt.	82	0	00	0	44	4	30	7	48	11
Somerſet	81	3	00	0	41	4	28	0	00	0
Monmo.	85	9	00	0	49	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	86	1	00	0	39	10	28	9	00	0
Cornwall	82	10	00	0	37	4	23	8	00	0
Dorſet	73	6	00	0	42	4	34	5	00	0
Hants	80	4	00	0	43	7	35	1	48	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
73	9	48	10	41	6	27	4	45	9	50	10	41	11	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 24:

Fine 70s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Pollard 25s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, November 8 to November 14, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 15,521 Sacks. Average 73s. 10d.½—0s. 6d.½ higher than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 15, 45s. 1d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 19, 1806, is 37s. 10d.½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, November 24:

Kent Bags	3l. 0s. to 0l. 2s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 14s. to 3l. 12s.
Suſſex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Suſſex Ditto	4l. 14s. to 3l. 4s.
Eſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 24:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. 0d. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average	3l. 19s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Average	2l. 15s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 16s. 0d.	Average	4l. 3s. 0d.
Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Average	4l. 12s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 18s. 0d. to 2l. 10s. 0d.	Average	2l. 4s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, November 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Beaſts 2000. Sheep and Lambs 13,900.	

COALS, Nov. 21: Newcaſtle 40s. 3d. to 50s. 6d. Sunderland 39s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 10d. Clare Market 3s. 10d.½ Whitechapel 3s. 9d.½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1806.

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Confol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^{s}.	Short Ann^{s}.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^{s}.	New Ann^{s}.	Omnium.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp^{l} 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	———	60⅛	61¼ a ⅜	———	94¼	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	———	19 14 0	2 perCt. disc.
29	———	60⅛	61¼ a ⅜	78½	94½	shut	17⅛	———	———	1 a 3 pr.	1 dif. 3 pr.	———	———	———	3⅛ pr.	———	———	19 14 0	2 perCt. disc.
30	213½	60⅛	61⅛ a ⅜	78⅛	94⅛	shut	17⅛	———	183	2 a 3 pr.	par 3 pr.	66½	———	———	3⅛ pr.	———	———	19 14 0	2 perCt. disc.
31	213½	60⅛	61⅛ a ⅜	78½	94½	———	17⅛	———	183	2 a 3 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	3⅛ 4 pr.	———	———	19 14 0	2 perCt. disc.
1	214	60⅛	61⅛ a ⅜	———	———	———	———	———	———	2 a 3 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	3⅛ pr.	———	shut	19 14 0	2 perCt. disc.
2	Sunday																		
3	———	60⅛	61⅛ a ⅜	78½	94⅛	———	17⅛	1⅛	182½	3 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	3⅛ 4 pr.	———	shut	19 14 0	2 perCt. disc.
4	holiday																		
5	holiday																		
6	214½	60⅛	61⅛ a ⅜	79	95⅛	———	17⅛	———	183½	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	66½	———	———	4 pr.	———	———	20 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
7	214½	60⅛	61⅛ a ⅜	79⅛	95⅛	———	17⅛	———	———	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	66	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	———	20 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
8	214½	60⅛	61½	79⅛	95⅛	———	17⅛	———	183½	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	66½	———	———	4⅛ ⅛ pr.	———	———	20 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
9	Sunday																		
10	214½	61	61⅞	79⅞	96	———	17⅛	———	183½	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	66	———	———	4⅛ ⅜ pr.	———	———	20 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
11	214½	61⅛	61½	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	183½	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	66⅛	———	———	4⅛ ⅛ pr.	———	———	21 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
12	———	61⅛	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	———	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	———	22 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
13	215	61	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	———	3 a 4 pr.	par 3 pr.	———	———	61⅞	4⅛ pr.	91¼	———	20 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
14	214½	61⅛	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	———	3 a 4 pr.	par 3 pr.	67⅛	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	———	20 0 0	2 perCt. disc.
15	———	61	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	———	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	———	———	2 perCt. disc.
16	Sunday																		
17	———	61	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	1⅛	———	4 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	59⅞	New Lott.	2 perCt. disc.
18	———	60⅞	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	1⅛	183½	3 a 4 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ ⅜ pr.	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
19	———	60⅞	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	———	4 a 5 pr.	par 4 pr.	66⅛	———	———	4⅛ ⅜ pr.	———	59⅞	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
20	213½	61⅛	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	183½	4 a 5 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	60⅛	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
21	212½	61⅛	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	———	4 a 5 pr.	par 5 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	60	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
22	———	61⅛	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	17⅛	1⅛	———	5 pr.	1 a 5 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
23	Sunday																		
24	213	60⅞	61⅛ a ⅞	79⅞	96⅛	———	———	———	———	1 a 5 pr	1 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	59⅞	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
25	212½	60⅛	60⅞ a 61⅛	79⅛	96	———	17⅛	———	182½	1 a 3 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	4 3⅛ pr.	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
26	212½	60⅛	61 a 61⅛	79⅛	96⅛	———	17⅛	———	182½	3 a 4 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	4⅛ pr.	———	60	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.
27	212	60⅛	60a⅛ a 61	78⅛	95⅛	———	17⅛	———	182	3 pr.	———	———	———	———	3 pr.	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. disc.

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BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 38, Hay-Market.